

UMS AND PRUNES

COMPRESSING

PROVERBS, SAYINGS, MAXIMS,
CRISMS, EPIGRAMS AND FAMILIAR
OTATIONS FROM FAMOUS AUTHORS,
ANCIENT AND MODERN:

BY

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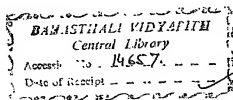
PREFACE.



THIS work speaks for itself. It is a
attempt to place in every hand the
choicest and most delicious fruits of Human
Thought and Experience, abounding in the
vast and varied garden of the English lan-
guage. The quotations are mostly short,
pithy, easily understood and easily remem-
bered; and the arrangement will be found
suitable both for ready reference and for
pleasant perusal. A glance over the pages
will suffice to indicate the variety as well as
the value and utility of the contents.

MADRAS, }
1898. }

R. V. S.





PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Abridgment. 810

1. An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man.
Goldsmith. (On Garrick.)

Absence.

2. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.—*H. Bayley.*
3. Long absent, soon forgotten.
4. Seldom seen, soon forgotten.
5. Out of sight, out of mind.

Abuse.

6. It is not calling your neighbour names that settles a question.—*Disraeli.*

Accident.

7. The accident of an accident.—*Lord Thurlow.*
8. Accidents will occur in the best regulated families
(as the poacher said when caught in a man-trap).

Aching tooth.

9. An aching tooth is better out than in,
To lose a rotting member is a gain.
R. Baxter. (Hypocrisy.)

Action and Word.

10. Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Acts.

11. Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.
Fletcher.

Admiration.

12. Admiration is the daughter of ignorance,

Adversity.—See *Calamity, Misfortune.*

13. There is no education like adversity.—*Disraeli.*
14. Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like the toad ngly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)
15. If thou faint in a day of adversity, thy strength is small.—*Bible.*
16. As a rule, adversity reveals genius and prosperity conceals it.—*Horace.*
17. Adversity makes men, but prosperity makes monsters.
18. Prosperity doth best discover vice, and adversity doth best discover virtue.—*Bacon.*
19. Prosperity makes friends, adversity proves them.
20. The greatest object in the universe, says a certain philosopher, is a good man struggling with adversity; yet there is a still greater, which is the good man that comes to relieve it.
Goldsmith.

Advice.

21. It is easy to give advice from a port of safety.
22. When a thing is done, advice comes too late.
23. A word before is worth two behind.
24. Two heads are better than one.
25. Give neither counsel nor salt till you are asked for it.
26. Advice is seldom welcome; and those who want it the most, always like it the least.
Lord Chesterfield,
27. In vain he craves advice that will not follow it.
28. We ask advice, but we mean approbation.
Colton.
29. Most people who ask advice of others have already resolved to act as it pleases them.
Kuigge.
30. Most people, when they come to you for advice, come to have their own opinions strengthened, not corrected.—*Billings.*
31. O that men's ears should be
To counsel deaf, but not to flattery.
Shakespeare. (Timon of Athens.)

Agamemnon.

32. Many brave men lived before Agamemnon.

Age.—See *Youth*.

33. Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.

Shakespeare. (Antony and Cleopatra.)

34. Beard was never the true standard of brains.

Fuller.

Agreeable person.

35. My idea of an agreeable person is a person who agrees with me.—*Disraeli.*

Alexander the Great.—See *Diogenes*.

36. A tomb suffices for him for whom the world did not suffice.—*Apropos of Alexander the Great.*

Almighty dollar.

37. The almighty dollar—that great object of universal devotion throughout our land!

Washington Irving.

Almost.

38. Almost and very nigh save many a lie.

39. Almost and very nigh save many a life.

40. Almost was never hanged.

41. Positive men are most often in error.

Alms-giving.

42. Alms-giving never made any man poor, nor robbery rich, nor prosperity wise,

Alone.

43. Alone, alone, all, all alone,

Alone on a wide, wide sea.

Coleridge. (Ancient Mariner.)

44. Never less alone than when alone.—*Rogers.*

45. They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—*Sir P. Sidney.* (Arcadia.)

Ambassador.

46. An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth.

Sir Henry Wotton.

Ambition.

47. A slave has but one master ; the ambitious man
has as many as there are people who help him
to his fortune.
48. Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whoreto the climber-upward turns his face ;
But when he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back ;
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
49. When that the poor have cried, Cæsar has wept ;
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
50. I have no spur,
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)
51. Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)
52. Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition ;
By that sin fell the angels.
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

Amen.

53. I had most need of blessing, and 'Amen'
Stuck in my throat.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Ancestors.

54. He that boasteth of his ancestors, confesseth he
has no virtue of his own.
55. The man who has not anything to boast of but
his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato,—the
only good belonging to him is underground.
Sir T. Overbury.
56. Title and ancestry render a good name more
illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.
Addison.
57. Never mind who was your grandfather. What
are you ?

Angels.

58. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.

Bible.

59. Angels come to visit us, and we only know when they are gone—golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand.—*George Eliot.*

Anger.

60. Anger is brief madness.

61. Anger is like
A full-hot horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him.

Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

62. Look in the glass when you with anger glow,
And you'll confess you scarce yourself would
Ortl. [know.]

63. The anger of a good-natured man is the most dangerous.

64. The sweetest wine makes the sharpest vinegar.

65. Anger, when it is long in coming, is the stronger when it comes, and the longer kept.—*Quarles.*

66. Men in rage strike those that wish them best.
Shakespeare. (Othello.)

67. Curst cows have curt horns.

[*Curst* means angry. Angry people often lack the means of doing harm to others.]

68. Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.

Bible.

69. Where sits our sulky sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.

Burns. (Tam o' Shanter.)

70. Do not add fuel to fire.

71. A kindly word cools anger.

72. Good words cool more than cold water.

73. A soft answer turneth away wrath; but a grievous word stirreth up anger.—*Bible.*

74. A little pot is soon hot.

75. Little pot, don't get hot, on the spot.

76. Little pots soon boil over.

77. When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry.—*Haliburton.*

Angling.

78. Angling is somewhat like poetry, men are born to be so.—*I. Walton*. (The Complete Angler.)

Angry words.

79. What signifies a few foolish angry words? They don't break bones, nor give black eyes.

Duke of Buckingham.

Animals.

80. Animals are such agreeable friends—they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms.

George Eliot.

Anxiety.

81. Anxiety is the poison of human life.—*Blair*.

Apology before accusation.

82. Never make a defence or apology before you be accused.—*Charles I.* (to Lord Wontworth).

Apparel.—See Dress.**Appearances.**

83. Appearances are often deceitful and misleading.

84. Judge not according to the appearance.—*Bible*.

85. There is no trusting to appearances.

Sheridan. (The School for Scandal.)

86. A fair face may hide a foul heart.

87. A clean glove often hides a dirty hand.

88. A little body often has a big soul.

89. The form may be small, yet the qualities great.

90. A royal heart is often hid under a tattered coat.

91. Don't value a gem by what it is set in.

92. You can't judge a horse by the harness.

93. It is not the cowl that makes the friar.

94. All are not saints that go to church.

95. All are not hunters that blow the horn.

96. All are not thieves that dogs bark at.

97. All that glisters is not gold—

Often have you heard that told;

Many a man his life hath sold,

(But my outside to behold;

Gilded tombs do worms infold.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

98. Loathsome canker lies in sweetest bud.

Shakespeare. (Sonnet.)

99. By outward show let's not be cheated;
 An ass should like an ass be treated.
Gay. (Fables.)
100. Beebies have looked as wise and bright
 As Plato or the Stagyrile;
 And many a sage and learned skull
 Has peeped through windows dark and dull!
I. Moore.
101. Oh! what may man within him hide,
 Though angel on the outward side!
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure.)
102. One may smile, and smile, and be a villain.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Applaud.

103. I would applaud thee to the very echo,
 That should applaud again.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Applause.

104. Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end
 and aim of weak ones.—*Colton.*

Apple of the eye.

105. Keep me as the apple of the eye.—*Bible.*

Apples and Crabs.

106. Apples and crabs may grow on the same tree.
R. Butler. (Hypocrisy.)

Apprehension.

107. It is better to suffer once than to be in perpetual
 apprehension.
108. Doubting things go ill often hurts more,
 Than to be sure they do; for certainties
 Either are past remedies, or, timely knowing,
 The remedy then borne.
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

Approbation.

109. Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley, is praise
 indeed.—*Morton.*

Archimides.

110. Give me where to stand, and I will move the
 earth.—*Archimides.*

Argue.

111. E'en though vanquish'd, he could argue still.
Goldsmith. (The Deserted Village.)

Argument.

112. A single fact is worth a ship-load of argument.
 113. Force is no argument.—*John Bright.*
 114. Obstinacy and heat in argument 'are surest
 proofs of folly:—*Montaigne.*
 115. He draweth out the thread of his verbosity
 finer than the staple of his argument.
Shakespeare. (Love's Labour Lost.)

Aristocracy.

116. What is aristocracy? It is the combination of
 those who are bent on consuming without
 producing, living without working, occupying
 all public posts without being able to fill them,
 and usurping all honors without having earned
 them—that is aristocracy.—*Gen. Foy.*

Arms.—See *Parting*.**Arrogance.**

117. Arrogance is a weed that grows mostly on a
 dung-hill.

Art.

118. It is the perfection of art to conceal art.—*Ovid.*
 119. Art is long, and time is fleeting.
Longfellow. (Psalm of Life.)
 120. Art indeed is long, but Life is short.—*Marvell.*

Art and Nature.

121. Art may err, but Nature cannot miss.—*Dryden.*
 122. Art may make a suit of clothes: but Nature
 must produce a man.—*Hume.*

Ashes.

123. E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
 E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.
Gray. (Elegy in a Country Churchyard.)

Ask.

124. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye
 shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto
 you.—*Bible.*
 125. A closed mouth catcheth no flies,

Aspersions.

126. Who by aspersions throw a stone
At the head of others, hit their own.—*Herbert.*

Assurance.

127. Assurance is two-thirds of success.
128. I'll make assurance doubly sure,
And take a bond of fate.
Shakespeare. (*Macbeth.*)

Atheist.

129. By night an atheist half believes a God.
Young. (*Night Thoughts.*)

Author. 796.

130. Choose an author as you choose a friend.
Roscommon.
131. The two most engaging powers of an author
are to make new things familiar and familiar
things new.—*Thackeray.*
132. None but an author knows an author's cares,
Or Fancy's fondness for the child she bears.
Cooper.
133. An author who speaks about his own books is
almost as bad as a mother who speaks about
her own children.—*Disraeli.*

Authority.

134. Man ! proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority :
His glossy essence like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep.
Shakespeare. (*Measure for Measure.*)

Avarice.

135. Avarice has ruined more men than prodigality.
Colton.
136. An avaricious man is like a serpent wishing to
swallow an elephant.
137. Grasp all, lose all.
138. He that grasps at too much, holds fast nothing.
139. Grasp no more than your hand will hold.
140. Don't run away with more than you can carry.
141. Much would have more and lost all.

Bad Habits.

163. Ill weeds grow apace.
 164. Timely correction of evil habits will prevent them from growing.
 165. Small habits well pursued betimes
 May reach the dignity of crimes.

*Annaah Moore.***Bad to worse.**

166. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

Bad well.

167. It is a bad well into which you must pour water.

Baits.

168. Throw a sprat to catch a whale.
 169. Venture a small fish to catch a great one.

Bald head.

170. A bald head is soon shaved.
 171. A thin meadow is soon mowed.

Ballad-mongers.

172. I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
 Than one of these same motre ballad-mongers.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

Bane and Antidote.

173. My bane and antidote are both before me.
Addison.

Banishment.

174. Eating the bitter bread of banishment.
Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

Barber.

175. A barber learns to shave by shaving fools.

Barking dogs.

176. Barking dogs will never bite.
 177. Great barkers are no biters.
 178. Dogs that bark most bite least.
 179. Timid dogs bark loudest.
 180. His bark is worse than his bite.
 181. Those that are the loudest in their throats are
 the weakest in the execution of them.

(Colton.

'bated breath.

182. Shall I bend low, and in a bondsman's key,
With 'bated breath, and whispering humbleness,
Say this ?

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Battles over again.

183. Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his foes ; and thrice he
[slew the slain.

Dryden. (Alexander's Feast.)

Bay the moon.

184. I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Be-all and end-all.

185. This blow
Might be the be-all and end-all here.

Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Beard the lion.

186. Dar'st thou then
To beard the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall ?

Sir W. Scott. (Marmion.)

Beau and Belle. 220.

Beauty.—See *Native Charm, Observed, Simplicity.*

187. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever;
Keats. (Endymion.)

188. Beauty is the pilot of the young soul.—*Emerson.*

189. Beauty can inspire miracles.—*Disraeli.*

190. Beauty is worse than wine ; it intoxicates both
holder and beholder.

191. Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I remember yet.—*Dryden.*

192. Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

193. A beauty masked, like the sun in eclipse,
Gathers together more gazers than if it shined
Wycherley. [out.

194. Beauties are tyrants, and if they can reign
They have no feeling for their subject's pain ;

Their victim's anguish gives their charms
[applause,
And their chief glory is the woe they cause.

Crabbe.

195. Beauty without virtue is like a flower without fragrance.

196. Favour is deceitful, and beauty is in vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.—*Bible.*

197. Beauty is but skin-deep.

198. The saying that beauty is but skin-deep, is but a skin-deep saying.—*Herbert Spencer.*

199. Beauty blemish'd once, for ever's lost.

Shakespeare. (Passionate Pilgrim.)

200. The flowers anew returning seasons bring,
But beauty faded has no second spring.

A. Phillips.

201. Beauty has wings, and too hastily flies.—*E. Moore.*

202. Beauty's of a fading nature—

Has a season, and is gone!—*Burns.*

203. Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good;

A shining gloss, that fadeth suddenly;

A flower that dies, when first it 'gins to bud;

A brittle glass, that's broken presently;

A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,

Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour.

Shakespeare. (Passionate Pilgrim.)

204. Brittle beauty, that nature made so frail,
Whereof the gift is small, and short the

[season;

Flowering to-day, to-morrow apt to fail;

Fickle treasure, abhorred of reason.

Earl of Surrey.

205. Beauty is the purgation of superfluities.

Michael Angelo.

206. Beauty, when most uncloth'd, is clothed best.

Phineas Fletcher.

207.

Loveliness

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,

But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.

Thomson. (The Seasons.)

208. In beauty faults conspicuous grow;

The smallest speck is seen on snow.

Gay. (Fables.)

209. Beauty to no complexion is confin'd,
Is of all colours, and by none defin'd.

Granville.

210. Beauty and folly often go together.

211. Her beauty and her brain go not together; she's
a good sign, but I have seen small reflection
of her wit.—*Shakespeare.* (*Cymbeline.*)

212. Her own person,

It beggar'd all description.

Shakespeare. (*Antony and Cleopatra.*)

213. She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman; therefore to be won.

Shakespeare. (*Henry VI.*)

214. A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
And most divinely fair,

Tennyson.

215. A pleasant smiling cheek, a speaking eye,
A brow for love to banquet royally.

Marlowe.

216. Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.

Milton. (*Paradise Lost.*)

217. When Nature's happiest touch could add no
[more,
Heaven lent an angel's beauty to her face.

Mickle.

218. To doubt her fairness were to want an eye,
To doubt her pureness were to want a heart.

Tennyson.

219. To see her is to love her,

And love but her for ever;

For Nature made her what she is,

And never made another.—*Burns.*

220. Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a belle;
Beauty, like wit, to judges should be shown;
Both are most valued, where they are known.

Lyttleton.

Be just, and fear not.

221. Be just, and fear not:

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st,
[O Cromwell,

Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.

Shakespeare. (*Henry VIII.*)

Beggars.

222. Beggars must not be choosers.

223. Beggars, mounted, run their horse to death.

Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

224. Put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil.

225. It is not so terrible to die a beggar as to live a beggar.

226. The beggar's bag has no bottom.

Beggar's song.

227. We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song, that lived upon the alms-basket.—*L'Estrange.*

Begin well.

228. It is good to begin well, but better to end well.

229. Well begun is half done.

Best things.

230. A man's best things are nearest him,

Lie close about his feet. *Lord Haughton.*

231. Best things carry'd to excess are wrong.

Churchill.

Better days.

232. We have seen better days.

Shakespeare. (Timon of Athens.)

Better reign in Hell.

233. To reign is worth ambition though in Hell,

Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heav'n.

Milton. (Paradise Lost.)

234. Better be the head of an ass than the tail of a horse.

Biography.

235. A well-written life is almost as rare as a well-spent one.—*Carlyle.*

Bird.

236. A little bird whispered it to me.—*Bible.*

237. Birds of the same feather flock together.

Bird in hand.

238. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush,

239. Better have an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow.
 240. Never quit certainty for hope.
 241. An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia.—*Macaulay*.
 242. The smallest actual good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities.
Macaulay.

Birth.

243. Our birth is nothing but our death begun.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)
 244. I wept when I was born, and every day shows why.
 245. When we are born, we cry, that we are come
 To this great stage of fools.
Shakespeare. (King Lear.)
 246. Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
 The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
 Hath had elsewhere its setting,
 And cometh from afar:
 Not in entire forgetfulness,
 And not in utter nakedness,
 But trailing clouds of glory do we come.
Wordsworth.

Birth and Breeding.

247. Birth is much, but breeding is more,

Bite.

248. Many lick before they bite.

Biter bit.

249. The biter is often bit.
 250. Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein.—*Bible*.
 251. Who digs a pit for others falls into it himself.
 252. He falls into the pit who leads another into it.
 253. Harm set, harm get.
 254. Harm watch, harm catch.

Bitter pills.

255. Apothecaries would not give pills in sugar unless they were bitter.

Black.—See *Nigger*.

256. Two blacks will not make a white.
 257. Two wrongs do not make a right.

Blaming others.

258. The losing horse blames the saddle.
 259. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
 260. Everyone throws his fault on the times.
 261. When fools make mistakes, they lay the blame
 on Providence.
 262. Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts
 Upon the abettors of their weak resolve ;
 Or anything but their weak guilty selves.
Shelley,
 263. The absent are always in the wrong.
 264. The absent party is still faulty.
 265. Set the saddle on the right horse.

Blessings.

266. How blessings brighten as they take their
 Young. (Night Thoughts.) [Night!
 267. Blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds ;
 And though a late, a sure reward succeeds.
Congreve.
 268. Different good, by art or nature given
 To different nations, makes their blessings
 Goldsmith. (The Traveller.) [even.
 269. Mistaken blessings prove the greatest curse.
Somerville.

Blind bargain.

270. Don't buy a pig in a poke.

Blind horse.

271. A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

Blind leaders.

272. If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into
 the ditch.—*Bible.*
 273. A blind man wishes to show the way.

Blind man.

274. A blind man is no judge of colours.
 275. A blind man will not thank you for a looking-
 glass.
 276. The blind man's wife needs no painting.
 277. We shall see—as the blind man said.

Blindness, wilful.

278. None so blind as those who will not see.

279. None so deaf as those who will not hear.
 280. You can wake a person who is asleep, but not one who is awake.
 281. The cat shuts its eyes while it steals cream.

Bliss.

282. It was a dream of perfect bliss,
 Too beautiful to last. *Longfellow.*

Blood.

283. Blood is thicker than water.—*Trollope.*
 284. You cannot get blood out of a stone.

Boasting.

285. A boaster and a liar are cousins-german.

Bondage.

286. Our cage
 We make our choir, as doth the prison'd bird
 And sing our bondage freely.
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

Books.

287. A book is brain preserved in ink.
 288. A book should be luminous, not voluminous.
 289. Judge not a book from the title-page.
 290. You ought to read books, as you take medicine,
 by advice, and not by advertisement. *Ruskin.*
 291. Books, like friends, should be few and well-chosen.
 292. A good book is the best of friends, the same to-day and for ever.—*Martin Tupper.*
 293. Books cannot always please, however good;
 Minds are not ever craving for their food. *Orabbe.*
 294. No furniture so charming as books, even if you never open them or read a single word. *Sydney Smith.*
 295. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—*Bacon.*
 296. If a book is worth reading, it is worth buying. *Ruskin.*
 297. You will find that most books worth reading once are worth reading twice.—*John Morley.*

298. It is not the reading of many books that is necessary to make a man wise and good, but the well-reading of a few.—*R. Baxter.*
299. Ho might be a very clever man by nature, for aught I know, but he laid so many books upon his head that his brains could not move.—*Robert Hall.*
300. Up! Up! my Friend, and quit your books,
Or surely you'll grow double;
Up! Up! my Friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble?—*Wordsworth.*
301. 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't.
Byron. (*English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.*)
302. As good almost kill a man as kill a book. Who kills a man, kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were in the eye.—*Milton.* (*Areopagitica.*)

Bookful blockhead.

303. The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head.
Pope. (*Essay on Criticism.*)

Bores and Bored.

304. Society is now one polish'd horde,
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the *Bores* and *Bored.*
Byron. (*Don Juan.*)

Born in a stable.

305. If a man be born in a stable, that does not make him a horse.

Born to excel.

306. Born to excel and to command.—*Congreve.*

Borrowed garments.

307. Borrowed garments never fit well.

Borrowing and Lending.

308. Borrow and to-morrow, rhyme well with sorrow.
309. Quick to borrow is always slow to pay.
310. To know the value of money, a man has only to borrow.

311. If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some; for he that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.—*B. Franklin.*
312. Borrowing is not much better than begging; just as lending on interest is not much better than stealing.—*Lessing.*
313. Neither a borrower nor a lender be:
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)
314. He that lendeth loseth double—(*i.e.*, both money and friend).
315. A ready way to lose a friend, is to lend him money.
316. If you would make an enemy, lend a man money and ask it of him again.
317. Short reckonings, (*i.e.*, few and short money-dealings) make long friends.

Bounty diffused.

318. Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears, when diffused too widely.
Goldsmith. (The Good-Natured Man.)

Brandy and Water.

319. Call things by their right names . . . Glass of brandy and water! This is the current, but not the appropriate name; ask for a glass of liquid fire and distilled damnation.
Robert Hall.

Brave.

320. None but the brave deserve the fair.—*Dryden.*
321. Some have been thought brave because they were afraid to run away.

Brave fellow.

322. There's a brave fellow! There's a man of pluck.
A man who is not afraid to say his say,
Though a whole town's against him.
Longfellow.

Bread.

323. Bread is the staff of life.
Swift. (Tale of a Tub.)
324. I know on which side my bread is buttered.

325. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread.—*Bible*.

326. Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.—*Bible*.

327. He carries a stone in one hand and shows bread in the other.

Breath can make them.—See *Princes and Peasantry*.

Breathes there a man.

328. Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
Scott. (Lay of the Last Minstrel.)

Brevity.

329. Brevity is the soul of wit.

330. 'Tis better to be brief than tedious.

Shakespeare. (Richard III.)

331. When endeavouring to be concise, I become obscure.—*Horace*.

332. It is with words as with sunbeams; the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

Southey.

Bribe.

333. Every man has his price.

334. Every lock opens to a golden key.

Broken staff.

335. Never trust to a broken staff.

Brother's shame.

336. We cannot be kind to each other here for an

[hour;

We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin

[at a brother's shame;

However we brave it out, we men are a little

[breed.

Tennyson.

Brought nothing with us.

337. We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.—*Bible*.

355. Render unto Cæsar the things which are
Cæsar's.—*Bible.*
356. Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved
Rome more.—*Shakespeare.* (Julius Cæsar.)
357. Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your
[ears;
I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
358. Cæsar's ambition,—
Which swell'd so much, that it did almost
[stretch
The sides o' the world."
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)
359. But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world: now lies he
[there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
360. O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
361. Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Cæsar's wife.

362. Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion.

Cake.

363. One cannot eat one's cake and have it too.
Bickerstaff.
364. Have I not earn'd my cake in baking of it?

Calamity.—See *Adversity*, *Misfortune*.

365. Calamities are often the sources of fortune.
Disraeli.
366. Calamity
Is man's true touchstone.

- Beaumont and Fletcher.*
367. What time to tardy consummation brings,
Calamity, like to a frosty night
That ripeneth the grain, completes at once.
Sir Henry Taylor. (Philip Van Artevelde.)

Call my brother back.

368. Oh, call my brother back to me !
 I cannot play alone ;
 The summer comes with flower and bee,—
 Where is my brother gone ?

Calumny.—See *Scandal*.

369. Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
 Thou shalt not escape calumny.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Candid friend.

370. Give me th' avow'd, th' erect, the manly foe,
 Bold I can meet, perhaps may turn his blow ;
 But, of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath
 [can send,
 Save, save, oh, save me from the candid friend !
Canning. (New Mortality.)
 [A candid friend is one who, under the pretence of
 frankly giving an outspoken and impartial judg-
 ment as a friend, takes great pains to find all the
 faults he can in you or in your works.]

Cap fits.

371. If the cap fit, wear it.

Captain and Soldier.

372. That in the captain's but a choleric word,
 Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure.)

Captain Wattle.

373. Did you ever hear of Captain Wattle ?
 He was all for love, and a little for the bottle.
Chas. Dibden.

Care. 1189.

374. Care's an enemy to life.
Shakespeare. (Twelfth Night.)
 375. Hang sorrow ! care will kill a cat,
 And therefore let's be merry.—*Witber.*
 376. Care will kill a cat (which is said to have
 nine lives) ; yet there's no living without it.
 377. Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
 And where care lodges, sleep will never lie.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

373. Light cares speak, great ones are dumb.

Seneca.

379. Cares are often more difficult to throw off than sorrow: the latter die with time, the former grow with it.—*Jean Paul.*

Care for nobody.

380. There was a jolly Miller once,
Lived on the river Dee;
He worked and sung from morn till night:
No lark more blithe than he.

And this the burden of his song
Forever used to be,—
I care for nobody, no, not I,
If no one cares for me.—*Bickerstaff.*

Castles in the air.

381. 'Tis easy to build castles in the air.

382. Only building a castle in the air.—*Locke.*

383. Castles in the air cost a great deal to keep up!
Bulwer Lytton.

Cast off his friends.

384. He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,
For he knew, when he pens'd, he could whistle
Golemith. (Retaliation.) [them back.

Casualties.

385. Great things spring from casualties.—*Disraeli.*

Censure.

386. Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—*Swift.*

387. It is harder to avoid censure than to gain applause.

Chain.

388. A link broken, the whole chain broken.

Chalk and Cheese.

389. They are no more like,
Than chalk is to cheese.

Charity.

390. Charity begins at home, but should not end there.

391. Our charity begins at home,
And mostly ends where it begins.—*Horace Smith.*
392. Did universal charity prevail, earth would be
a heaven, and hell a fable.
393. He bath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)
394. Let not thy left hand know what thy right
hand doeth.—*Bible.*
395. The hand that gives gathers.

Charles II.

396. Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on ;
He never says a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.
Earl of Rochester.
(Written on Charles II.'s bed-chamber door.)

Chastisement.

397. I must be cruel only to be kind.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Chastity. 218.

398. Chastity is like an icicle ; if it once melts, that
is the last of it.

Chatterbox, Mrs.

399. Mrs. Chatterbox is the mother of mischief.

Chancer.

400. Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
On Fame's eternal beadroll worthie to be fyled.
Spencer. (Faerie Queene.)

Cheap and Dear.

401. Cheap is dear and dear is cheap.
402. The cheapest is the dearest.
403. A glutted market makes provision cheap.—*Pope.*

Cheat.—See Deceive.

404. He that cheats me once, shame fall him ; if he
cheats me twice, shame fall me.
405. It is a silly fish that's caught twice with the
same bait.
406. Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat.
Butler. (Hudibras.)

Cheerfulness.

407. Cheerfulness, sir, is the principal ingredient in the composition of health.—*Murphy.*

Child.

408. The child is father of the man.—*Wordsworth.*
 409. A simple child,
 That lightly draws its breath,
 And feels its life in every limb,
 What should it know of death?
Wordsworth. (We are Seven.)

Childhood.

410. The childhood shows the man,
 As morning shows the day.
Milton. (Paradise Regained.)

Children.

411. Children are poor men's riches.
 412. Children are certain cares but uncertain comforts.
 413. Children suck the mother when they are young,
 and the father when they are old.
 414. How many troubles are with children born !
 Yet he that wants them counts himself forlorn.
Drummond of Hawthornden.
 415. We cannot fashion our children after our fancy.
 We must have them and love them as God
 has given them to us.—*Goethe.*
 416. Children and chickens must ever be picking.
 417. Children are very nice observers and they will
 often perceive your slightest defects.
 418. Children have more need of models than of
 critics.
 419. When children stand quiet, they have done
 some harm.
 420. Children and fools speak the truth.

Children gathering pebbles.—See *Newton.*

421. As children gathering pebbles on the shore.
Milton. (Paradise Regained.)

Chivalry.

422. I thought ten thousand swords must have
 leaped from their scabbards to avenge even

a look that threatened her (the Queen of France) with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone. That of sophisters, economists, and calculators has succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever.—*Burke*.

(Reflections on the French Revolution.)

423. The days of chivalry are not gone, notwithstanding Burke's grand dirge over them.

George Eliot.

Choice.

424. There's small choice in rotten apples.

Shakespeare. (Taming of the Shrew.)

425. When to elect there is but one,

Is Hobson's choice—take that or none.

Thomas Ward.

426. When better choices are not to be had,

We needs must take the seeming best of bad.

S. Daniel.

Christian charity.

427. Alas for the rarity

Of Christian charity

Under the sun!—*Hood.* (The Bridge of Sighs.)

Christians.

428. Christians have burnt each other, quite per-
[suaded

That the apostles would have done as they did.

Byron. (Don Juan.)

Christmas.

429. At Christmas play, and make good cheer,

For Christmas comes but once a year.—*Tusser.*

Church-going.

430. Some to church repair,

Not for the doctrine, but the music there.

Pope. (Essay on Criticism.)

Church and God.

431. The nearer to the church, the further from
God.

Circulating library.

432. A circulating library in a town is an over-green tree of diabolical knowledge.

Sheridan. (The Rivals.)

Circumstances.

433. Circumstances? I make circumstances.

Napoleon.

434. Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances . . . Strong men believe in cause and effect.—*Emerson.*

Clay and Clay.—See Rank.**Cleanliness.**

435. Cleanliness is, indeed, next to godliness.

John Wesley.

Clergymen.

436. Don't you know, as the French say, there are three sexes—men, women, and clergymen?

Sydney Smith.

Cobbler.

437. Let the cobbler stick to his last.

438. The cobbler's wife is the worst shod.

Cock.

439. A cock is always bold on its own dung-hill.

440. As the old cock crows, so crows the young.

Cockloft empty.

441. Often the cockloft is empty in those whom Nature hath built many storeys high.—*Fuller.*

442. High houses are usually empty in the upper storey.

Coffee and Tea.

- 443.

Cups

That cheer, but not inebriate.

Gooper. (The Task.)

College.—See Education.**Colossus.**

444. He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus; and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Come one, come all !

443. Come one, come all ! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.

Scott. (*Lady of the Lake.*)

Comets.

446. When beggars die, there are no comets seen ;
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death
Shakespeare. (*Julius Cæsar.*) [of princes.

Coming events.

447. Coming events cast their shadows before.

Campbell. (*Lochiel's Warning.*)

Common sense.

448. Common sense is the genius of humanity.

Goethe.

Common sufferings.—See Sorrow shared.

449. Common sufferings are far stronger links than
common joys.

450. Trouble makes men kin.—*George Eliot.*

451. And no bond

In closer union knits two human hearts

Than fellowship in grief. *Southey.*

Communism.

452. It is better that some should be unhappy, than
none should be happy, which would be the
case in a general state of equality.

Dr. Johnson.

Company.

453. Tell me the company you keep and I'll tell you
what you are.

454. Keep good men company and you shall be
the number.

455. Tell me with whom thou goest and I will tell
thee what thou doest.

456. Who friendship with a knave hath made
Is judg'd a partner in the trade.—*Gay.* (*Fa.*)

Compare her face.

457. Compare her face with some that I shall see
And I shall make thee think thy swan a . . .

Shakespeare. (*Romeo and J.*)

Comparisons.

458. Comparisons are odious.

Burton. (*Anatomy of Melancholy.*)

459. Comparisons are odorous.

Shakespeare. (*Much Ado 'bout Nothing.*)

Complaining.

460. He that always complains is never pitied.

Concessions.

461. Life cannot subsist in society but by reciprocal concessions.—*Dr. Johnson,*

Conclusion.

462. O most lame and impotent conclusion!

Shakespeare. (*Othello.*)

Conduct.

463. Do on hill as you would do in hall.

Confession.

464. A fault confessed is half redressed.

Confidence.

465. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom.—*Pitt.*

466. I have all the confidence, but I am sorry I haven't the guinea.—*Jerrold* (to a song-writer who requested him to lend him a guinea if he had sufficient confidence).

Confidence misplaced.

467. He is mad that trusts in the tameness of a wolf, a horse's heels, or a boy's love.

Shakespeare. (*King Lear.*)

468. Trust not a horse's heel, nor a dog's tooth.

Confusion worse confounded.

469. With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded.

Milton. (*Paradise Lost.*)

Conscience.

470. A good conscience is a soft pillow.

471. A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder.

472. A clear conscience fears no accusation.

473. A clear conscience laughs at false accusations.
 474. A guilty conscience needs no accuser.
 475. O the cowardice of a guilty conscience!
Sir P. Sidney.
 476. A burthen'd conscience will never need a
 hangman.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
 477. My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
 And every tongue brings in a several tale,
 And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Shakespeare. (Richard III.)
 478. Conscience does make cowards of us all.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)
 479. The fond fantastic thing, call'd conscience,
 Which serves for nothing, but to make men
Shadwell. [cowards.
 480. The conscience is the most elastic material in
 the world. To-day you cannot stretch it over
 a mole-hill, to-morrow it hides a mountain.
Bulwer Lytton.
 481. What we call conscience, in many instances, is
 only a wholesome fear of the constable.
Borae.

Consent.

482. And whispering, 'I will ne'er consent,' con-
 sented.—*Byron.* (Don Juan.)

Consummation.

483. 'Tis a consummation
 Devoutly to be wished.—*Shakespeare.* (Hamlet.)

Contempt.

484. I would not touch him with a pair of tongs.
 485. Would thou wert clean enough to spit upon.
Shakespeare. (Timon of Athens.)

Contentment.

486. A contented mind is a continual feast.
 487. Content is the true philosopher's stone.
 488. Let us draw upon content for the deficiencies of
 fortune.—*Goldsmith.* (Vicar of Wakefield.)
 489. Make the most and the best of your lot, and
 compare yourself not with the few that are
 above you, but with the multitudes which
 are below you.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Convert.

490. A convert's but a fly that turns about
After his head's cut off, to find it out.—*Butler*.

Conviction.

491. Oh, how sweet it is to hear our own conviction
from another's lips!—*Goethe*.

Corporations.

492. Corporations have neither bodies to be punished
nor souls to be damned.—*Thurlow*.

Correct thyself.

493. Reprove others, but correct thyself.
494. Pardon another often, thyself never.
495. Forget others' faults by remembering thine own.
496. Search others for their virtues, thyself for their faults.
497. It is a great point of wisdom to find out one's own folly.
498. He who knows himself best esteems himself least.
499. If everyone would mend one, all would be mended.
500. Take thou the beam out of thine own eye; then shalt thou see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's.—*Bible*.
501. Your looking-glass will tell you what none of your friends will.
502. When the fight begins within himself
A man's worth something.—*R. Browning*.

Counting chickens.

503. Count not your chickens before they are hatched.
504. Chickens are long in coming out of unlaied eggs.
505. Don't reckon the eggs before they are laid.
506. Catch the bear before you sell his skin.
507. He eats the calf in the cow's belly.

Count our spoons.

508. If he does really think that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses let us count our spoons,
Dr. Johnson.

Country and Town.

509. God made the country, man made the town.
Cowper. (The Task.)

Couple and Pair.

510. It is not every couple that is a pair.

Courage.

511. Courage is greater than the sword.
 512. Courage scorns the death it cannot shun.

Courtesy.

513. Courtesy costs nothing.
 514. Where there is much courtesy, there is little kindness.
 515. Courtesy on one side never lasts long.

Courtship.—See Marriage.**Cowards.**

516. The coward calls himself cautious, the miser thrifty.
 517. Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base.—*Shakespeare.* (Cymbeline.)
 518. Cowards die many times before their deaths;
 The valiant never taste of death but once.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Crafty.

519. More crafty than the cuckoo (who deposits her eggs in another bird's nest).

Creation's heir.

520. Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine!
Goldsmith. (The Traveller.)

Creditors.

521. Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Credulity.

522. That only disadvantage of honest hearts, credulity.—*Sir Philip Sidney.* (Arcadia.)

Crimes. 1676, 1677.—See also Murder.

523. Many commit the same crimes with a different destiny; one bears a cross as the price of his villainy, another wears a crown.—*Juvenal.*
 524. For the same villainy, one goes to the gallows and another is raised to the throne.

Cripple and Crutches.

525. Oh, 'tis cruelty to beat a cripple with his own crutches.—*Fuller*.

Criticism. 371.

526. Criticism is easy, but art is difficult.
 527. I am nothing, if not critical.
Shakespeare. (Othello.)
 528. It is easy to criticise an author, but difficult to appreciate him.
 529. A carper will cavil at anything.
 530. A fool can find more faults than a wise man can mend.
 531. Lookers-on see more than players.
 532. Lookers-on, many times, see more than the gamesters.—*Bacon*.
 533. A cat may look at a king.
 534. Give the devil his due.
 535. Make not even the devil blacker than he is.
 536. Blame where you must, be candid where you can,
 And be each critic the good-natured man.
Goldsmith. (The Good-Natured Man.)
 537. A man must serve his time to ev'ry trade
 Save censure—critics all are ready-made.
Byron. (English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.)
 538. Criticks now-a-days, like flocks of sheep
 All follow, when the first has made the leap.
Southerne.
 539. I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisk,
 than in the fury of a merciless pen.
Sir I. Browne.
 540. Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world,—though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst,—the cant of criticism is the most tormenting!—*Sterne*.

Crooked ways.

541. What by straight paths cannot be reached,
 By crooked ways is never won.—*Goethe*.

Crosses.

542. Crosses are ladders that lead to heaven.

Crown.

553. No cross, no crown.

554. Uccany lies the head that wears a crown.

Shakespeare. (*Henry IV.*)

Cuckold.

555. Call your husband cuckold in jest, and he will never suspect you.

Cunning.

556. When the fox preaches, beware of the geese.

Cup and lip.—See 1377, 1378.**Curiosity.**

557. Curiosity killed a cat.

558. What the eye sees not, the heart does not.

559. He that peeps through a keyhole may see what will vex him.

Curse.

560. Curses are like chickens; they always return home.

561. Curses, like young chickens, come home to roost.—*Savile.*

Curds.

562. You cannot turn curds to milk.—*George Eliot.*

Curtain lecture.

563. A curtain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world.—*Washington Irving.*

[A curtain lecture is a speech given by a wife to the husband behind the bed curtains.]

Custom.

564. Custom, the world's great idol.—*Pasiphret.*

565. Custom makes all things easy.—*Jean Lapointe.*

566. It is a custom

More honoured in the breach than the observance.—*Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)*

Cut.

567. That's the cut, said Cutty, when he cut his mother's throat.

568. This was the most unkindest cut of all.

Shakespeare. (*Julius Cæsar.*)

Cuts both ways.

559. It cuts both ways like a two-edged sword.

Cycle of Cathay.

560. Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of
Cathay.—*Tennyson*. (Locksley Hall.)

Cynosure.

561. The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.
Milton. (L'Allegro.)

Dagger.

562. Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me
[clutch thee,
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

563. A dagger of the mind, a false creation,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.

Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

564. I will speak daggers to her, but use none.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Danger.—See *Rejoice after event*.

565. Danger comes soonest when it is despised.

566. Better face the danger once than be always in
fear.

567. Danger, the spur of great minds.

G. Chapman.

568. Who would run, that's moderately wise,

A certain danger for a doubtful prize?

Pomphret.

Danger, Exposure to.

569. A pitcher that goes oft to the well is broken
at last.

570. Those who play with edge tools must expect to
cut themselves.

Danger past. 1126.

571. Danger past, God forgotten.

572. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.

Daniel.

573. A Daniel come to judgment! yes, a Daniel.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

574. A second Daniel, a Daniel, Jew!

Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip

Dan to Beersheba.

575. I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry, " 'Tis all barren."

Sterne.

Daring.

576. I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.

Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

577. Who bravely dares, must sometimes risk a fall.

Smollett.

Daylight will come.

578. Daylight will come, though the cock does not crow.

Dead lion.

579. A living dog is better than a dead lion.—*Bible.*

580. At this rate, a dead dog will indeed be better than a living lion.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Dead persons.

581. Beat not the bones of the dead.

Shakespeare. (Love's Labour Lost.)

582. Poor flies will tickle lions being dead.

Dead selves.

583. Men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

Tennyson. (In Memoriam.)

Death.

584. Death defies the doctor.

585. Every door may be shut but death's door.

586. Death is deaf and hears no denial.

587. Death keeps no calendar.

588. Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

Mrs. Hemans.

589. Death is the grand leveller.

590. Death levels all distinctions.

591. Death and dice level all distinctions.—*Foots.*

592. Six feet of earth make all men equal.

593. Golden lads and girls all must,

As chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

612. Oh God ! it is a fearful thing
To see the human soul take wing
In any shape, in any mood. *Byron.*
613. Nothing in his life
Became him like tho leaving it; ho died
As one that had been studied in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he owed,
As 'twere a careless trifle."
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)
614. I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away. *Tickell.*
615. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where
is thy victory?—*Bible.*
616. Oh grave ! where is thy victory?
Oh death ! where is thy sting? *Pope.*

Debt.—See *Interest and Principal.*

617. Debt is the worst kind of poverty.
618. Out of debt, out of danger.
619. Ho that gets out of debt, grows rich.
620. He is rich who owes nothing.
621. And looks the whole world in the face
For he owes not any man.
Longfellow. (The Village Blacksmith.)
622. Better go to bed supperless than rise in debt.
623. The best method of avoiding being dunned for
a debt, is never to run into it.
624. Think not your estate your own while any man
can call upon you for money which you
cannot pay.—*Dr. Johnson.*
625. A small debt makes a man your debtor; a large
one, your enemy.
626. Small debts are like small shot; they are
rattling on every side, and can scarcely be
escaped without a wound; great debts are
like cannon: of loud noise, but little danger.
Dr. Johnson.

Debtors:

627. When debtors once have borrowed all we have
to lend, they are very apt to grow shy of
their creditors' company.—*Vanburgh.*

Deceive.—See *Cheat*.

628. After having praised their wine, they sell us
vinegar.

629. It is a double pleasure to deceive the deceiver.

630. The easiest person to deceive is one's own self.
Bulwer Lytton.

631. Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive!
Scott. (Marmion.)

Delay.

632. Delays are dangorous.

633. A stitch in time saves nine.

634. Procrastination is the thief of time.

635. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do
to-day.

636. Defer not till the evening what the morning
may accomplish.

637. What may be done at any time will be done at
no time.

638. One of those days is none of these days.

Deluge.

639. After me the deluge.

Demagogues.

640. In every age the vilest specimens of human
nature are to be found among demagogues.
Macaulay.

Deserve.

641. First deserve and then desire.

642. Deserve success and you shall command it.

Despair.

643. Despair is the conclusion of fools.—*Disraeli.*

Desperate diseases.

644. Desperate diseases need desperate remedies.

645. Diseases desperate grown,
By desperate appliances are relieved,
Or not at all. *Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)*

Determined!

646. Determined, dared and done.—*Smart.*

Devil. 534, 535, 820.

647. Talk of the devil and he'll appear.

648. If you keep painting the devil, he will by and by appear to you in person.

649. Raise no more devils than you are able to lay.

650. Alas! the devil's sooner raised than laid.

651. He must needs go that the devil drives.
*Garrick.*652. He must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil.—*Shakespeare.* (Comedy of Errors.)

653. We shall know the devil by his horns.

654. The devil hath power

To assume a pleasing shape.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)655. The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the devil a monk was he.656. The devil can cite the Scripture for his purpose.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)657. Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees. *Cowper.*

Devotion.

658. Devotion in distress is born, but vanishes in happiness.—*Dryden.*

659. The chamber of sickness is the chapel of devotion.

660. A true devoted pilgrim is not weary.
Shakespeare. (Two Gentlemen of Verona.)

Difficulties. 366.

661. Difficulties are things that show what men are.
Epictetus.

Diligence.

662. Diligence overcomes all difficulties.

Diminish'd heads.

663. At whose sight all the stars

Hide their diminish'd heads.

Milton. (Paradise Lost.)

Dinner not ready.

664. When you can't get the dinner ready, put the clock back.—*Swift.*

Dinner and Supper.

665. After dinner sit a while,
After supper walk a mile.

Diogenes.

666. Alexander the Great, having heard of Diogenes the Cynic, went to him and asked him in what he could oblige him. "Stand out of the sun," said the philosopher, who was basking in sunshine. This reply pleased Alexander so much that he remarked to his courtiers, "If I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes."
667. "I am searching for a man."—*Diogenes* (going about Athens, by day, with a lit lantern in his hand).

Dirt.

668. Dirt is not dirt, but only something in the wrong place.—*Palmerston*.
669. "Every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies," said a waiter at an inn to Lord Chesterfield, who complained that the plates and dishes were very dirty. "But no one is obliged to eat it all at one meal," retorted Lord Chesterfield.

Dirty bird.

670. A dirty bird defiles its own nest.

Disappointment.

671. Disappointment is often the salt of life.
Theodore Parker.
672. He grows strong by being wounded.

Discontent.

673. Our discontent is from comparison ;
Were better states unseen, each man would like
Rev. John Norris of Bemerton. [his own.
674. Who with a little cannot be content
Endures an everlasting punishment.—*Herrick*.

Discretion.

675. Discretion, the best part of valour.
Baumont and Fletcher.

676. The better part of valour is discretion.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

Disgrace.

677. A man may arrive disgrace, not disgraced.
678. Disgrace is worse than death.

Disguise.

679. If you assume the disguise of a dog, you must bark.

Dishonesty. 804.

680. He that will steal an egg will steal an ox.
681. The hand which teacheth bean will teach money.

Dispute.—See Truth.

682. People dispute more about the shell than the kernel.

Dissolute life.

683. The end of a dissolute life is commonly a desperate death.

Distance.

684. 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.

Campbell. (Pleasures of Hope.)

685. What at a distance charmed our eyes,
Upon attainment—droops—and dies.

J. Cunningham.

686. Distance sometimes endears friendship, and
Absence sweeteneth it.

J. Howell.

687. Far-away cows have long horns.
688. The hills look green that are far away.
689. Far folks fare well and fair children die.
690. What you can't get is just what suits you.

Ditto to Mr. Burke.

691. "I say ditto to Mr. Burke! I say ditto to
Mr. Burke!"—Mr. Cressy (finding nothing
to add, or add with effect, at the
evolution of one of Mr. Burke's
eloquent harangues, exclaimed
in this manner.)

Divinely tall. 214.

Divinity.—See Providence.

Do.

692. If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Do as Romans do.

693. When you are at Rome, do as the Romans do.

Do as the bee does.

694. Do as the bee does with the rose, take the honey and leave the thorn.

Do nothing.

695. When you do not know what to do, it is a clear indication that you ought to do nothing.
Spurgeon.

Do unto others.

696. Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.
 697. Do as you would be done by.

Do yourself.

698. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
 699. Never trust to another what you should do yourself.

Do your best.

700. Who does the best his circumstances allows,
 Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)

Doctor. 1126.

701. Diet cures more than doctors.
 702. The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.
 703. God cures and the doctor gets the credit.
 704. God cures and the doctor takes the fee.
 705. Whatever you do, whatever you say,
 Tell your doctor and lawyer the truth alway.
 706. "I defy any of my patients to find fault with my prescriptions," said the doctor to a grumbling patient. "That's exactly what they say" was the reply.

Doctor Fell.

707. I do not love thee, Doctor Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this alone I know full well,
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell. *Tom Brown.*

Doctors disagree.

708. Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And wretched casualties doubt like you and me?
Pope.

Dog will have his day.

709. Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew and dog will have his day.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Dog in the manger.

710. Like the dog in the manger, he will neither eat
himself, nor let the horse eat.

Dog went mad.

711. The dog, to gain his private ends,
Went mad and bit the man. *Goldsmith.*

Done quickly.

712. If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Donkey.

713. If a donkey bray at you, don't bray at him.
714. If an ass kicks me, shall I strike him again?
Socrates.

715. The donkey meant one thing and the driver
another.

[The fable runs that a donkey-driver exhorted his donkey to run, as the enemy was at hand. "Why should I?" replied the animal; "If your enemy become my master, he is not going to give me a greater load than the one on my back." The proverb means that every one looks at things from considerations of his own interest.]

Door.

716. The door must either be shut or must be
open. I must either be natural or unna-
tural.—*Goldsmith.*

Double, double.

717. Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire burn; and cauldron bubble.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)
718. Double, double toil and trouble; that is the life
of all governors that really govern; not the
spoil of victory, only the glorious toil of bat-
tle can be theirs.—*Carlyle.*

Doubts and fears. 108.

719. Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure.)
720. But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)
721. Let's fear no storm before we feel a show'r.
Drayton.

Dowry.

722. A great dowry is a bed full of brambles.

Dreams.

723. Children of night, of indigestion bred.
Churchill. (Dreams.)
724. Dreams are the children of an idlo brain
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)
725. All that we see or seem
Is but a dream within a dream.—*E. A. Poe.*
726. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.
Shakespeare. (The Tempest.)
727. A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.
Byron.

Dress.

728. God makes and apparel shapes.
729. Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

730. Fine feathers make fine birds.
[Good dress and ornaments make persons appear ^{so}]
731. A smart coat is a good letter of introduction.
732. A royal heart is often hid under a tattered c.
733. Those who make their dress a principal part of themselves, will, in general, become of more value than their dress.—*W. Hazlitt*
734. Dress deceives us: jewels and gold hide everything: the girl herself is the least part herself.—*Ovid*.
735. Fashion wears out more apparel than the *Shakespeare*. (*Much Ado about Nothing*.)

Drink.

736. Where drink enters, wisdom departs.
737. When wine is in, wit is out.
738. O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!
Shakespeare. (*Othello*.)
739. Hunger and thirst scarcely kill any, but gluttony and drink a great many.
740. Wine hath drowned more men than the sea.
741. More are drowned in the beaker than in the sea.
742. Bacchus hath drowned more men than Neptune.
743. To-day it is our pleasure to be drunk;
And this our queen shall be as drunk as we.
Fielding.
744. It is not necessary to be drunk one's self, to relish the wit of drunkenness.—*Dr. Johnson*.

Drowning man.

745. A drowning man will catch at a straw.

Dunce.—See *Travelling*.

Dust. 593, 1317.

746. Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return.
Bible.
747. Dust are our frames; and gilded dust, our pride
Looks only for a moment whole and sound.
Tennyson.
748. When ye depart out of that house or city shake off the dust of your feet.—*Bible*.

Duty.

749. The path of duty is the way to glory.—*Tennyson.*

750. Duty scorns prudence, and criticism has few
terrors for a man with a great purpose.

Disraeli.

751. Do what you ought, come what may.

Dwarf and Giant.

752. A dwarf sees farther than the giant when he
has the giant's shoulder to mount on.

Coleridge.

Ear.

753. One ear it heard, at the other out it went.

Chaucer.

Early rising.

754. Early to bed, early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

755. He that would thrive must rise at five;
He that has thriven may lie till seven.

Earthen pot.

756. The earthen pot must keep clear of the brass
kettle.

Ease.

757. Shall I not take mine ease at mine inn?

Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

758. Ease and honor are seldom bed-fellows.

Eat out of house and home.

759. He hath eaten me out of house and home.

Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

Eat your words.

760. I'll make you eat your words.

The Play of Stuckley.

Economy.—See *Frugality.*

761. Economy is itself a great income.

762. Economy is half the battle of life; it is not so
hard to earn money as to spend it.—*Spurgeon.*

Education.

763. 'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

Pope.

764. Do not ask if a man has been through college.
Ask if a college has been through him.

Chapin.

765. College mostly makes people like bladders—
just good for nothing but to hold the stuff
which is poured into them.—*George Eliot.*

766. What's all the noisy jargon of the schools,
But idle nonsense of laborious fools,
Who fetter reason with perplexing rules?

Pomphret.

767. That's a bad sort of eddication as makes folks
unreasonable.—*George Eliot.*

Eggs. 505.

768. Don't put all your eggs into one basket.

Eloquence.—See *Oratory.*

769. Eloquence is the poetry of prose.—*Bryant.*

770. It is with oloquence as with a flame. It re-
quires fuel to feed it, motion to excite it,
and it brightens as it burns.—*Tacitus.*

Empty boxes.

771. A beggarly account of empty boxes.

Shakespeare. (*Romeo and Juliet.*)

Empty vessels.

772. Empty vessels make the greatest sound.

773. Shallow brooks are noisy.

774. Shallow waters make most din.

End, 228, 229.

775. All's well that ends well.

776. It is the beginning of the end.—*Talleyrand.*

777. The end crowns all;

And that old common arbitrator, Time,
Will one day end it.

Shakespeare. (*Troilus and Cressida.*)

778. The end crowns the life.

779. The evening crowns the day.

780. Praise a fair day at night.

781. The end must justify the means.—*Prior.*

Endure.

782. What cannot be cured must be endured.

783. Enjoy when you can, endure when you must.

Enemy. 843, 1049 *et seq.*

784. Despise your enemy and you will soon be beaten.

785. One enemy may do more harm than a hundred friends can do us good.

786. Beware of snakes in the grass, (*i.e.*, secret enemies).

787. If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink: for thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head, and the Lord shall reward thee.

Bible.

788. No man should enter into alliance with his enemy, even with the tightest bonds of union. Water made ever so hot will still quench fire.

Hitopadesa.

English winter.

789. The English winter—ending in July
To recommence in August.

Byron. (*Don Juan.*)

Enjoyment.

790. A day in such serene enjoyment spent
Were worth an age of splendid discontent!

J. Montgomery.

Enough.

791. Enough is as good as a feast.

Envy.

792. Base envy withers at another's joy,
And hates the excellence it cannot reach.

Thomson. (*The Seasons.*)

793. With fame, in just proportion, envy grows;
The man that makes a character makes foes.

Young.

794. Envy will merit as its shade pursue,
But, like a shadow, proves the substance true.

Pope. (*Essay on Criticism.*)

795. The brighter the moon shines, the more the
dogs howl.

796. Envy's a sharper spur than pay,
No author ever spar'd a brother;
Wits are game-cocks to one another.

Gay. (*Fables.*)

Epicurus' sty.

797. The fattest hog in Epicurus' sty.—*W. Mason.*

Err.

798. To err is human, to forgive divine.—*Pope.*

799. It is human to err, but diabolical to persevere.

800. Even the worthy Homer nods sometimes.

Horace.

801. A good marksman may miss.

802. The best may slip, and the most cautious fall;

He's more than mortal that ne'er err'd at all.

Pomphret.

803. It is a good horse that never stumbles.

[And a good wife that never grumbles.]

804. He who errs in the tens will err in the thousands.

805. Error is a hardy plant; it flourisheth in every soil.—*M. Tuffer.*

806. A double error sometimes sets us right.

P. J. Bailey.

Ethiopian.

807. Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?—*Bible.*

Everybody's business.

808. Everbody's business is nobody's business.

809. The ass that is common property is always the worst saddled.

Everything by starts.

810. A man so various, that he seem'd to be

Not one, but all mankind's epitome;

Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,

Was everything by starts and nothing long;

But in the course of one revolving moon,

Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.

Dryden. (Absalom and Achitophel.)

Every one a pilot.

811. In a calm sea, every one is a pilot.

Evil.

812. Evil to him who evil thinks.

813. There is some soul of goodness in things evil,

Would men observingly distil it out.

Shakespeare. (Henry V.)

814. The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is often interred with their bones;
So let it be with Cæsar.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
815. So farewell hope, and with hope farewell fear,
Farewell remorse: all good to me is lost.
Evil, be thou my good.
Milton. (Paradise Lost.)
816. If evil be said of thee, and if it be true, correct
thyself; if it be a lie, laugh at it.—*Epictetus.*

Evil for good.

817. Not to return one good office for another is
inhuman; but to return evil for good is
diabolical.—*Seneca.*

Exaggeration.

818. Exaggeration is a blood relation to falsehood,
819. Never make a mountain of a mole hill.
820. The lion's not half so fierce as he's painted.
821. The devil is not so black as he is painted.

Example and Precept.—See *Preaching and Practice.*

822. Example is better than precept.
823. Examples draw when precept fails,
And sermons are less read than tales.—*Prior.*
824. Precepts often heard and little regarded, lose
by repetition the small influence they had.
Herbert Spencer.

Exception.

825. There is no rule without an exception.
826. The exception proves the rule.

Excess. 231, 1110.**Exclamations.**

827. Things past recovery
Are hardly cured with exclamations.—*Marlowe.*

Excuse.

828. A bad excuse is better, they say, than none at
all.—*Stephen Gosson.*

Expectation.

829. Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it hits,
Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits.
Shakespeare. (All's Well that Ends Well.)

Experience.

830. Experience is the best of schoolmasters.
831. Experience is the best teacher, only the school-
fees are heavy.—*Hegel.*
832. It is costly wisdom that is bought by experience.
833. Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will
learn in no other, and scarce in that.
Ben. Franklin.
834. Experience teaches fools.
835. Long experience made him sage.
Gay. (Fables.)
836. A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's
experience.—*O. W. Holmes.*
837. I had rather have a fool to make me merry than
experience to make me sad.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Extravagance.

838. Never light the candle at both ends.
839. Silks and satins put out the fire in the kitchen.

Extremes.

840. Extremes meet.
841. Old age ends in second childhood.
842. Extreme joy and extreme grief alike produce
tears.
843. The best friends often become the worst enemies.
844. Spendthrifts end their lives as misers.
845. Too far east is west.

Eye for eye.—See *Revenge*.**Eyesight lost.**

846. He that is stricken blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

Eyes of other people.

847. The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I would want neither fine clothes, fine houses, nor fine furniture.—*Ben. Franklin.*

Eye-witness.

848. One eye-witness is better than ten hearsays.

Face and Mind.

849. The face is the index of the mind.

Fact. 112.

850. Facts are stubborn things.—*Smollett.*

Fail.

851. In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves
For a bright manhood, there is no such word
As—*fail.* *Lytton.* (*Richelieu.*)

Failings.

852. And e'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side.
Goldsmith. (*The Deserted Village.*)

Failure.

853. We learn wisdom from failure much more than
from success. * * Horne Tooke used to say
of his studies in intellectual philosophy, that
he had become all the better acquainted with
the country through having had the good
luck sometimes to lose his way.—*Smiles.*

Fain would I climb.

854. Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall.
Sir W. Raleigh.

[This is said to have been scratch'd on a pane of glass
by Sir W. Raleigh in the presence of Queen Elizabeth.
Her Majesty is said to have replied:—"If thy heart
fail thee, why then climb at all?"]

Fair as a star.

855. Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.—*Wordsworth.*

Fair flowers.

856. Fair flowers that are not gather'd in their prime
Rot and consume themselves in little time.
Shakespeare. (*Venus and Adonis.*)

Faith.

- 857 Faith builds a bridge from this world to the
next.—*Young*. (Night Thoughts.)
858. Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.
T. Moore. (Lalla Rookh.)
859. For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
Pope,
860. There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.
Tennyson. (In Memoriam.)

Faith plighted.

861. Dearer is love than life, and fame than gold;
But dearer than them both your faith once
Spencer. (Faerie Queene.) [plighted hold.]

Fall.

862. Be cheerful; wipe thine eyes:
Some falls are meant the happier to arise.
Shakespeare. (Cymbelino.)
863. And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again.
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)
864. He that falls to-day may be up again to-morrow.

Fallacies and Errors.

865. Some men are mighty in their fallacies and
beautiful in their errors.—*Sydney Smith*.

Falling and Rising.

866. Our greatest glory consists not in never falling,
but in rising every time we fall.—*Goldsmith*.

Fallen man.

867. He that is down can fall no lower.
Butler. (Hudibras.)
868. He that is down needs fear no fall.
He that is low, no pride.
Bunyan. (Pilgrim's Progress.)
869. The tree is no sooner down, but every one runs
for his hatchet.

Falling man.

870. Press not a falling man too far.

Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

871. When a man is going downhill, everybody gives him a kick.

Falsehood.

872. Falsehood and fraud shoot up in every soil,
The product of all climes.—*Addison.*

873. A goodly apple rotten at the heart,
O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Fame.

874. Oh! grant me honest fame, or grant me none!
Pope.

875. The lust of fame is the last thing that a wise man
shakes off.—*Tacitus.*

876. Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
(That last infirmity of noble mind)
To scorn delights, and live laborious days.
Milton.

Familiarity.

877. Familiarity breeds contempt.

878. Familiarity begets boldness.

879. No one is a hero to his valet.

880. Talks as familiarly of roaring lions.
As maids of thirteen do of puppy-dogs!
Shakespeare. (King John.)

Family begins with me.

881. My family begins with me, yours ends with
you.—*Iphicrates* (when upbraided by a young
aristocrat of his low birth).

Famous.

882. I awoke one morning and found myself famous.
Byron.

Fancy.

883. Chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Farewell. 815.

884. Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

885. Fare you well: your suit is cold.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Fashion. 738.

886. Fashion ever is a wayward child.—*Mason.*

Fate.

887. A man's fate is what he makes it, nothing else.

888. Men at some time are masters of their fates.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

889. All human things are subject to decay,

And when fate summons, monarchs must obey.

Dryden.

Father and Children.

890. One father can support ten children; but ten children cannot support one father.

Father's affection to daughter.

891. There is no kind of affection so purely angelic as that of a father to a daughter. In love to our wives, there is desire; to our sons, ambition; but to our daughters, there is something which there are no words to express.

Adelphi.

Fat oxen.

892. Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.

Piccol.

Fault-finding.—See *Correct thyself.*

893. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

894. The pot calls the kettle black.

895. The shavel mocketh the poken.

896. The kiln calls the oven burnt house.

897. Pest! don't call the kettle black.

Faultless piece.

898. Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor ever shall be.

Pope. (Essay on Criticism.)

Faults.—See *Correct thyself.*

899. Men's faults seldom to themselves appear.

Shakespeare. (Rape of Lucrece.)

900. We keep the faults of others before our eyes; ours behind our backs.—*Seneca.*

901. Every man has a bag hanging before him in which he puts his neighbour's faults, and another behind him in which he stores his own.—*Shakespeare*. (*Coriolanus*.)
902. The first faults are theirs that commit them,
The second are theirs that permit them.
903. And he that does one fault at first,
And lies to hide it, makes it two.—*Watts*.
904. Bad men excuse their faults, good men will
[leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the first.
Ben Jonson.
905. There are some faults so nearly allied to excellence, that we can scarce weed out the vice without eradicating the virtue.
Goldsmith. (*The Good-Natured Man*.)
906. One man's fault is another man's lesson.
907. They say, best men are moulded out of faults.
Shakespeare. (*Measure for Measure*.)

Favour.—See *Kissing*.

908. To accept a favour is to sell your liberty.

Favourite.

909. A fav'rite has no friend.—*Gray*.

Feast.

910. The Feast is good, until the reck'ning come.
Quarles.
911. There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl,
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.—*Pope*.

Fellow-feeling.

912. A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind.
Garrick.

Fetters.—See *Halter*.

913. No man likes his fetters, though of gold.
914. A foole I doe him firmly hold,
That loves his fetters, though they were of
Spencer. (*Faerie Queene*.) [gold.

Few are chosen.

915. Many are called, but few chosen.—*Bible*.

Fibs.

916. Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs.
Goldsmith. (*She Stoops to Conquer.*)

Fight another day.

917. Ho that fights and runs away
 May live to fight another day.
Sir John Mennis.

918. For he who fights and runs away
 May live to fight another day;
 But he who is in battle slain
 Can never rise and fight again.
The Art of Poesy. (Ed. by Goldsmith.)

919. I dare not fight; but I will wink, and hold out
 my iron.—*Shakespeare.* (*Henry V.*)

Filling, not full.

920. Always filling, never full.—*Cowper.*

Fine by degrees.

921. Fino by degrees, and beautifully less.—*Prior.*

Fine words.

922. Fino words! I wonder where you stole 'em.
Swift.

Fire.

923. Who walks through fire will hardly heed the
 smoke.—*Tennyson.*
 924. Fire and water are good servants, but bad
 masters.
 925. Fire is a good thing in the house, but it should
 be in the chimney, and not in the wife's
 temper—cooking the victuals, not roasting
 the husband.
 926. Kindle not a fire that you cannot extinguish.

First come.

927. First come, first served.

First impressions.

928. Judge not of men or things at first sight.
 929. All is not false which seems at first a lie.
Southey

First step.

930. It is only the first step which is difficult.

931. The hardest step is over the threshold.

Fish.—See 405, 1205; *neutral people; no pains, no gains.*

932. There's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.

933. Every little fish expects to become a whale.

934. Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.
Why, as men do a-land: the great ones eat up
Shakespeare. (Pericles.) [the little ones.

Flattering unction.

935. Mother, for love of grace
Lay not that flattering unction to your soul.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Flattery.

936. Flattery brings friends, but truth begets enemies.

937. Flattery sits in the parlour while plain-dealing
is kicked out of doors.

938. 'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That flattery's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit.—*Swift.*

939. Flattery is the bellows blows up sin;
The thing the which is flatter'd but a spark,
To which that blast gives heat and stronger
Shakespeare. (Pericles.) [glowing.

940. No vizor does become black villainy.
So well as soft and tender flattery.
Shakespeare. (Pericles.)

941. Have you not found out that every woman is
infallibly to be gained by every sort of
flattery, and every man by one sort or other?
Lord Chesterfield.

942. Commend a fool for his wit or a knave for his
honesty, and he will receive you into his
bosom.—*Fielding.*

943. Flattery is monstrous in a true friend.—*Ford.*

944. They fool me to the top of my bent. (i.e., flatter
to my full satisfaction.)
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Flower.

945. One flower makes no garland.

946. See this flow'r,

-This short-liv'd beauty of an hour!—*Broom's*,

Follow thee.

947. I'll follow thee, and make a heaven of hell,

To die upon the hand I love so well.

Shakespeare. (*Midsommer Night's Dream.*)

Fool. 530, 942, 1003, 1004, 1005.

948. The world is full of fools.

949. Ever since Adam's time fools have been in the majority.

950. Every fool finds a greater fool to admire him.

951. Learned fools are the greatest of fools.

952. No fool like an old fool.

953. A fool at forty is a fool indeed.

Young. (*Night Thoughts.*)

954. A fool at forty will never be wise.

955. Ho who at fifty is a fool

Is far too stubborn grown for school.

N. Cotton.

956. No one is a fool always, every one sometimes.

957. The ultimate result of shielding men from the effects of folly, is to fill the world with fools.

Herbert Spencer.

958. A fool is often as dangerous to deal with as a knave, and always more incorrigible.

Colton.

959. Fools are the game which knaves pursue.

Gay. (*Fables.*)

960. Play with the fool in the house and he will play with you in the street.

961. A fool may give a wise man counsel.

962. A fool's bolt may sometimes hit the mark.

963. A fool's bolt is soon shot.

964. A fool and his money are soon parted.

965. A fool demands much, but he's a greater that gives it.

966. A fool will laugh when he is drowning.

967. Fools laugh at their own blunders.

968. Wise men learn by others' mistakes, fools by their own.

969. Fools learn nothing from wise men, but wise men much from fools.
970. While fools avoid one error, they fall into the opposite one.
971. What a fool does in the end, a wise man does in the beginning.
972. A fool may ask more questions in an hour than a wise man can answer in seven years.
973. Forbid a fool a thing, and that he'll do.
974. As the fool thinks, the bell clinks. (*i.e.*, everything appears to confirm his desire.)
975. Send a fool to the market, and a fool he'll return.
976. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
Pope. (*Essay on Criticism.*)
977. And fools who came to scoff remained to pray.
Goldsmith. (*The Deserted Village.*)
978. Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man, rather than a fool in his folly.—*Bible.*
979. A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his own throat.
980. A fool, if he holds his tongue, passes for a wise man.
981. Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise; and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding.—*Bible.*
982. It is pleasant to play the fool sometimes.
983. People are never so near playing the fool, as when they think themselves wise.

Lady M. Wortley Montagu.

Footprints.

984. Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our own sublime
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of time.
Longfellow. (*Psalms of Life.*)

Forbidden fruit.—See *Stolen love.*

985. Forbidden fruit is sweet.
986. Prohibition gives a zest to pleasures, especially to those which love imparts.

Forefathers.

987. We cannot reform our forefathers.
George Eliot.

Forewarned.

988. A man forewarned is forearmed.
 989. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.
 990. A danger foreseen is half avoided.

Forget. 798.

991. It is sometimes expedient to forget what we know.
 992. Of all affliction taught a lover yet,
 'Tis sure the hardest science to forget.—*Pope*.
 993. Life's best balm—forgetfulness!—*T. Hemans*.

Forgive.

994. It is easier to forgive than to forget.
 995. Forgiveness is the divinest of victories.
 996. Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong,
 But they ne'er pardon who have done the
Dryden. [wrong.]

Fortune.

997. Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
 998. The mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—*Bacon*.
 999. There is a tide in the affairs of men
 Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
 1000. Fortune knocks once at least at every man's gate.
 1001. Who lets slip Fortune, her shall never find.
Cowley.
 1002. Fortune favours the brave.
 1003. Fortune favours fools.
 1004. When Fortune favours, none but fools will dally.—*Dryden*.
 1005. Fortune often knocks at the door, but the fool does not invite her in.
 1006. Fortune, they say, doth give too much to many,
 And yet she never gives enough to any.
 1007. When Fortune means to men most good,
 She looks upon them with a threatening eye.
Shakespeare. (King John.)
 1008. Fortune brings in some boats that are not steer'd.—*Shakespeare.* (Cymbeline.)

1009. Fortune often rewards with interest those that have the patience to wait for her.
 1010. They say Fortune is a woman and capricious. But sometimes, she is a good woman and gives to those who merit.—*George Eliot*.
 1011. What merit to be dropp'd on Fortune's hill?
 The honor is to mount it.—*Knowles*.
 1012. It is a great thing to make a fortune. There is only one thing greater, and that is to keep it when made.—*Disraeli*.
 1013. Men are seldom blessed with good fortune and good sense at the same time.
 1014. He dances well to whom Fortune pipes.

Fortune's change.

1015. Change of fortune is the lot of life.
 1016. To-day a king, to-morrow nothing.
 1017. 'Tis done; but yesterday a king:
 And now thou art a nameless thing.
Byron. (Ode to Napoleon.)

Fortune's fool.

1018. I am Fortune's fool.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

Frailty.

1019. Frailty, thy name is woman!
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Free.

1020. Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not,
 Who would be free, themselves must strike
Byron. (Childe Harold.) [the blow?]

Freedom's battle.

1021. For freedom's battle, once begun,
 Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
 Though baffled oft, is over won.
Byron. (Childe Harold.)

Freethinkers.

1022. Freethinkers are generally those who never think at all.—*Sterne*.

Fretting.

1023. Fretting never removed a cross, nor procured a comfort.

Friend.—See 19; 220; *Faith*; *Prosperity*.

1014. A friend is one soul in two bodies.—*Aristotle*.

1015. One true friend is better than a hundred relations.

1016. Many acquaintances, but few friends.

1017. It is in chance we owe our relations, to choice our friends.

1018. A friend is used in a friend indeed.

1019. A friend is never known till needed.

1020. He that is thy friend indeed

He will help thee at thy need.

Shakespeare. (Pericles the Pilgrim.)

1021. He is my friend that helps me, not he that pities me.

1022. He is a happy man that has a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy that has no need of his friend.—*Pierrot*.

1023. Friends we can have but once; and he promises himself too much who enters life with the expectation of finding many friends.

Dr. Johnson.

1024. Faithful friends are hard to find.

Shakespeare. (Pericles the Pilgrim.)

1025. We must keep our friend with all his defects.

1026. A friend should bear a friend's infirmities.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

1027. Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing him.

1028. Go down the ladder when thou marry'st a wife; go up when thou choicest a friend.

1029. Prove a friend before you seek him.

1030. A friend is not so soon gotten as lost.

1031. I count myself in nothing else so happy,

As in a soul remembering my good friends.

Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

1032. No quality will give a man more friends than a disposition to admire the qualities of others.—*Bonnet's Life of Dr. Johnson.*

1033. All are not friends that speak us fair.

1034. He's my friend that speaks well of me behind my back.

1035. A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody.

1036. A friend is worst: makes the process slow.

1047. A friend i' the court is better than a penny in the purse.—*Shakespeare*. (Henry IV.)
1048. Old friends and old wine are best.
1049. Trust not a new friend nor an old enemy.
1050. A reconciled friend is a double enemy.
1051. False friends are worse than open enemies.
1052. An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse.
1053. Faithful are the wounds of a friend; but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.—*Bible*.
1054. A needle's eye is wide enough for two friends, the whole world is too narrow for two foes.
1055. Defend me from my friends. I can defend myself from my enemies.—*M. Pillars*.
1056. Be on such terms with your friend, as if you knew he may one day become your enemy.
1057. Friends may meet, but mountains never greet.

Friendship.

1058. True friendship is like sound health, its value seldom known until it is lost.
1059. True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.—*Washington*.
1060. The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus—seen plainest when all around is dark.—*Cromwell*.
1061. For friendship, of itself a holy tie,
Is made more sacred by adversity.—*Dryden*.
1062. In religion, as in friendship, they who profess most are ever the least sincere.—*Sheridan*.
1063. Friendship, the older it grows, the stronger it is.
1064. Sudden friendship, sure repentance.
1065. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.—*Dr. Johnson*.
1066. Frank explanations save a perishing friendship.—*Sydney Smith*.
1067. Broken friendships may be soldered, but never sound.
1068. A hedge between, keeps friendship green.
1069. Suspicion is the poison of friendship.

1000. Friendship is constant in all other things;
 Save in the office and affairs of love.
Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)
1001. There is a magic in the memory of schoolday
 friendships.—*Disraeli.*
1002. Friendship with none but equals should be
 made.—*Chicheston.*
1003. Life has no pleasure nobler than that of
 friendship.
1004. Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere
 folly.—*Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)*
1005. O summer friendship,
 Whose flattering leaves thy shadow'd us in
 Our prosperity, with the least gust drop off
 In the autumn of adversity.—*Marlowe.*
1006. And what is friendship but a name,
 A chain that binds to sleep,
 A shade that follows wealth or loss,
 And leaves the wretch to weep?
Goldsmith. (The Hermit.)

Fragility.—*See Browning.*

1007. Without fragility none can be rich, and with
 it very few would be poor.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Full as an egg.

1008. You are as full of mischief as an egg is full of
 wind.
1009. Thy head is as full of quarrels as an egg is
 full of wind.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

Fun to you, but death to us.

1080. * It may be fun to you, but it is death to us"
 —as the frogs said to the boys that stoned
 them.
1081. What is sport to the cat is death to the mouse.

Gain.

1082. All is not gain that is got into the purse.
1083. The proverb is true, that light gains make
 heavy pains; for light gains come often,
 great gains rare and then.—*Shaw.*
1084. Small profits and quick returns make rich
 merchants.

Gambling.

1085. Gambling is the son of avarice and the father of despair.

Game.

1086. It is a poor game that is not worth the candle.

Game was empires.

1087. Whose game was empires and whose stakes
[were thrones,
Whose table earth, whose dice were human
Byron. [bones.

Garret and Kitchen.

1088. Born in the garret, in the kitchen bred.—*Byron.*

Gem.

1089. Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.
Gray. (Elegy in a Country Churchyard.)

Genius.

1090. When a true genius appears in the world you
may know him by this sign, that the
dunces are all in confederacy against him.
Swift.

Gentleman.

1091. Manners and money make a gentleman.
1092. It's not the gay coat makes the gentleman.
1093. Jack will never make a gentleman.
1094. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
1095. When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?—*John Ball.*

Gentlemen—many in one.

1096. Like two single gentlemen rolled into one.
Coleman.
1097. You are not, like Cerberus, three gentlemen at
once, are you? (*Mrs. Malprop.*)
Sheridan. (*The Rivals.*)

George III.—See *Treason.*

Ghost.

1098. There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the
[grave
To tell us this.—*Shakespeare.* (*Hamlet.*)

Giant's strength.

1099. Oh, it is excellent
 To have a giant's strength ; but tyrannous
 To use it like a giant.
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure.)

Giddy man.

1100. He that is giddy, thinks the world turns
 round,—*Shakespeare.* (Taming of the Shrew.)

Gift.

1101. One must be poor to know the luxury of
 giving.—*George Eliot.*
 1102. The giver makes the gift valuable.
 1103. A gift with a kind countenance is a double gift.
 1104. Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)
 1105. He gives twice that gives in a trice.
 1106. He doubles his gift who gives in time.
 1107. Say not unto thy neighbour, "Go and come
 again, and to-morrow I will give," whilst
 thou hast it by thee.—*Bible.*
 1108. Never ride a free horse to death.
 1109. Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
*[i.e., do not examine a present too closely or criti-
 cally. The story goes that, once upon a time, two
 friends agreed that the first who died should leave a
 bequest to the survivor. The one who died first left
 a horse to the other, but this latter felt dissatisfied
 with the lean appearance of the animal, and,
 opening the mouth to examine the teeth (to see if
 he was old or young), received a bite which ended
 in his death.]*

Gild refined gold.

1110. To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
 To throw perfume on the violet,
 To smooth the ice, or add another hue
 Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
 To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to
 Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *[gurnish,*
Shakespeare. (King John.)

Glorious life.

1111. One crowded hour of glorious life
 Is worth an age without a name.—*Scott.*

Glory.

1112. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—*Gray.*

1113. Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

1114. So doth the greater glory dim the less;
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until the king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Glove on the hand.

1115. O that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek!
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

Gluttony. 739.

1116. Gluttony kills more than the sword.

1117. The table robs more than the thief.

1118. He that eats till he is sick must fast till he is well.

1119. Born for digestion, (*i.e.*, merely to eat and drink).

Gnat and Camel.

1120. Men strain at gnats and swallow camels.

1121. Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.—*Bible.*

God.—*Sec Atheist, Danger past.*

1122. God is a circle whose centre is everywhere,
and circumference nowhere.—*St. Augustine.*

1123. A God alone can comprehend a God.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)

1124. Heaven is above all yet; there sits a judge
That no king can corrupt.
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

1125. Man's extremity is God's opportunity.

1126. God and the Doctor we alike adore,
But only when in danger, not before;
The danger o'er, both are alike requited,
God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted.
Owen.

God and Mammon.—See *Two Masters*.

1127. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.—*Bible*.

God of idolatry.

1128. Swear by thy gracious self,
Which is the God of my idolatry.

Shakespeare. (*Romeo and Juliet*.)

1129. But Mrs. Thrale! she—she is the goddess of
my idolatry.—*Fanny Burney*.

God's mercy.

1130. God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

Sterne.

Gold. 97.

1131. Gold has wings which carry everywhere
except to heaven.

1132. Were't not for gold and women, there would
be no damnation.—*Tourneur*.

Golden age.

1133. The golden age, whither has it fled, after
which every heart sighs in vain?—*Goethe*.

Good.

1134. Do good to thy friend to keep him, to thine
enemy to gain him.—*Ben Franklin*.

1135. Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.
Pope.

1136. Or press the bashful stranger to his food,
And learn the luxury of doing good.

Goldsmith. (*The Traveller*.)

1137. Overcome evil with good.

1138. The laborious acquisition of any good we have
long enjoyed is apt to be forgotten.

Sydney Smith.

Good and Evil. 813, 814.

1139. Roses have thorns, and silver fountains mud;
Clouds and eclipses stain both moon and sun:
And loathsome canker lies in sweetest bud.

Shakespeare. (*Sonnet*.)

1140. Do what we can, summer will have its flies;
if we go a-fishing, we must expect a wet
coat.—*Emerson*.

1141. There's no rose without a thorn.

1142. There's no joy without alloy.

1143. Every weal hath its woe.

1144. Every path hath a puddle.

1145. Every day hath its night.

1146. Every light hath its shadow.

1147. No fire without smoke.

Good-bye.—See *Parting*.

1148. How cold the comfort in good-bye!—*Dickens*.

Good for anything.

1149. Good for anything from pitch and toes to manslaughter.—*Dickens*.

Good humour.

1150. Good humour may be said to be one of the very best articles of dress one can wear in society.—*Thackeray*.

Good name.

1151. Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis some-
[thing, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to
[thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed.

Shakespeare. (Othello.)

Good-night.—See *Parting*.

1152. To all, to each, a fair good-night
And pleasing dreams, and slumbers light!

Scott. (Marmion.)

Good reasons.

1153. Good reasons must of force give place to better.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Good Samaritan.

1154. Yes, you find people ready enough to do the good Samaritan without the oil and two pence. (See St. Luke x, 30—37.)

Sydney Smith.

Good wine.

1155. Good wine makes good blood, good blood
 causeth good humours, good humours cause
 good thoughts, good thoughts bring forth
 good works, good works carry a man to
 Heaven; ergo, good wine carrieth a man to
 Heaven.—*J. Howell.*
1156. Good wine needs no bush.
1157. If it be true that good wine needs no bush,
 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)
1158. Fair faces need no paint.
1159. You need not grease a fat sow.

Good words. 72.

1160. Good words cost nothing, but are worth much.
1161. Fair words make fools fain.
1162. A good tongue is a good safe-guard.

Go on for ever.

1163. For men may come and men may go,
 But I go on for ever.—*Tennyson. (The Brook.)*

Goose and Gander.

1164. What is sauce for the goos is sauce for the
 gander.
1165. There swims no goos so groy, but soon or late
 She finds some honest gander for her mate
Pope.

Gordian knot.

1166. Turn him to any cause of policy,
 The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,
 Familiar as his garter.
Shakespeare. (Henry V.)

Gossip.

1167. Gossiping and lying go hand in hand.

Grace. 216.

1168. Grace is more beautiful than beauty.
Emerson.
1169. Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.
Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

Grandsire in alabaster.

1170. Why should a man, whose blood is warm
[within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster.
Shakespeare. (*Merchant of Venice.*)

Gratitude.—See *Ingratitude.*

1171. Gratitude is one of the rarest of virtues.
Theodore Parker.
1172. Gratitude is the least of virtues, ingratitude
the worst of vices.
1173. Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bow!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.—*G. P. Morris.*

Gravity.

1174. Gravity is a taught tick to gain credit for
more sense and knowledge than a man is
worth.—*Sterne.*
1175. A French wit defines gravity as a mysterious
carriage of the body invented to cover the
defects of the mind.
1176. Too much gravity argues a shallow mind.
Lavator.

Gray hairs.

1177. Then shall ye bring down my gray hairs with
sorrow to the grave.—*Bible.*

Great fleas.

1178. Great fleas have little fleas
Upon their backs to bite 'em;
And little fleas have lesser fleas,
And so *ad infinitum.* *De Morgan.*

Great men.—See 984, 1320.

1179. It is nobler to become great than to be born
great.
1180. Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
and some have greatness thrust upon 'em.
Shakespeare. (*Twelfth Night.*)
1181. Great men are never sufficiently known but
in struggles.—*Burke.*

1182. The greatest truths are the simplest; and so
are the greatest men.

1183. The world knows nothing of its greatest men.
Sir Henry Taylor. (Philip Van Artevelde.)

1184. In the wreck of noble lives
Something immortal still survives!

Longfellow.

1185. Such souls
Whose sudden visitations daze the world,
Vanish like lightning; but they leave behind
A voice that in the distance far away
Wakens the clumbering ages.
Sir Henry Taylor. (Philip Van Artevelde.)

Greed. 148.

Green cheese.

1186. You may as well tell me the moon is made of
green cheese.

1187. You can't see green cheese but your teeth must
water.

Green tree.

1188. If they do these things in the green tree,
what shall be done in the dry?—*Bible.*

Grief.—See *Sorrow.*

1189. Care lives with all; no rules, no precepts save,
The wise from woe, no fortitude the brave:
Grief is to man as certain as the grave.

Oralbe.

1190. Every one can master a grief, but he that has
it.—*Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)*

1191. Patch grief with proverbs.

Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)

1192. Nothing speaks our grief so well

As to speak nothing.—*Crashaw.*

1193. Light griefs speak out, great ones are silent.

1194. Give sorrow words: the grief, that does not

Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

1195. Grief makes one hour ten.

1196. Sad hours seem long.

1197. A new grief makes us forget an old one.

1198. One desperate grief cures with another's
languish.—*Shakespeare*. (Romeo and Juliet.)
1199. One fire burns out another's burning,
One pain is lessen'd by another's anguish.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)
1200. Grief should be the instructor of the wise;
Sorrow is knowledge; they who know the most
Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth,
The Tree of Knowledge is not that of life.
Byron.

Grudge.

1201. If I can catch him once upon the hip
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Grundy, Mrs.

1202. I wonder what Mrs. Grundy would say?
T. Morton. (Speed the Plough.)
[Mrs. Grundy is an imaginary person taken as a type
of those who show their prudish regard for con-
ventional propriety by very severely criticising their
neighbours. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" is a
popular saying.]
1203. Wherever woman has a tongue, there Mrs.
Grundy has a home.—*Butler Lytton*.

Guest.

1204. The first day a man is a guest, the second a
burden, the third a pest.
1205. Fish and visitors smell in three days.
1206. A constant guest is never welcome.
1207. Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)
1208. Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.
Pope.

Guide.

1209. My guide, philosopher, and friend.
Pope. (Essay on Man.)

Guilt and Innocence.—See *Conscience*.

1210. They whose guilt within their bosom lies
Imagine every one beholds their blame.
Shakespeare. (Rape of Lucrece.)

1211. Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind,
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)
1212. It is difficult not to betray guilt by the
countenance.—*Ovid.*
1213. He confesseth himself guilty who refuses to
come to trial.
1214. He declares himself guilty who justifies himself
before accusation. (See 82.)
1215. Innocence and youth should ever be unsus-
picious.—*Lander.*

Habit. 163, 164, 165.

1216. Habit is a second nature, which destroys the
first.—*Pascal.*
1217. Though there is no pleasure in following some
habits, there is pain in avoiding them.
Sydney Smith.

Half a loaf.

1218. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
1219. Something is better than nothing.
1220. Better half an egg than an empty shell.
1221. A squint eye is better than a blind eye.
1222. A bad shift is better than none.

Half-measures.

1223. Half-measures are often unwise measures—
they are neither one thing nor the other.
Sydney Smith.

Halter.—See *Fetters.*

1224. A halter made of silk's a halter still.
Colley Cibber.

Handsome.

1225. Handsome is that handsome does.
[People should be admired for their good actions
rather than for personal beauty.]
1226. He that is not handsome at twenty, strong at
thirty, wise at forty, rich at fifty, will
never be handsome, strong, wise or rich.

Hang'd first.

1227. I'll see thee hang'd first.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

Hanging. 1828.

1228. Hanging was the worst use a man could be put to.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

1229. We do not correct the man we hang; we correct others by him.—*Montagu.*

1230. Hanging and marriage go by destiny.
Smollett.

1231. The ancient saying is no heresy;—
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Happiness. See *Mind, Pleasure and Pain.*

1232. Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall!
Cowper.

1233. Domestic happiness is the end of almost all
our pursuits, and the common reward of
all our pains.—*Fielding.*

1234. We exaggerate misfortune and happiness
alike. We are never either so wretched or
so happy as we say we are.

1235. If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies;
And they are fools who roam:
The world has nothing to bestow;
From our own selves our joys must flow,
And that dear hut,—our home.

N. Cotton.
1236. Still to ourselves in every place consign'd
Our own felicity we make or find.

Goldsmith. (The Traveller.)
1237. Vain, very vain, my weary search to find
That bliss which only centres in the mind.

Goldsmith. (The Traveller.)
1238. How small, of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or

Dr. Johnson. [cure.]
(Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller.)

1239. Always there is a black spot in our sunshine:
it is even, as I said, the shadow of our-
selves.—*Carlyle. (Sartor Resartus.)*

1240. Serpents lie where flowers grow.

1241. After sweetmeat comes sour sauce.

1242. If you laugh to-day, you may cry to-morrow.

Happy and Wretched people.

1243. The presence of the wretched is a burden to the happy; and alas! the happy still more so to the wretched.—*Goethe.*

Hare-brained chatter.

1244. Hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity.
Lord Beaconsfield.

Harsh as truth.

1245. I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice.—*Wm. Lloyd Garrison.*

Harsh treatment.

1246. A man may provoke his own dog to bite him.

Harsh words.

1247. Harsh words, though pertinent, uncouth
[appear;
None please the fancy who offend the ear.
Garth.

Haste.

1248. Haste makes waste, and waste makes want,
and wants makes strife between the good
man and his wife.
1249. Nothing should be done in a hurry but catching fleas.
1250. Good and quickly seldom meet.
1251. A hasty man never wants woe.
1252. The hasty hand catches frogs for fish.
1253. Hasty resolutions seldom speed well.
1254. Hasty climbers have sudden falls.
1255. The more haste, the worse speed.
1256. He that walks hastily often stumbles.
1257. He that runs fast will not run long.
1258. Fair and softly goes far in a day.
1259. Learn to walk before you run.

Hatred. 64.

1260. The deepest love turns to the deadliest hatred.
1261. Sweet love, I see, changing his property,
Turns to the sonrest and most deadly hate.
Shakespeare. (Richard II.)
1262. Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.
Congreve,

1263. Who love too much hate in the like extreme.
Pope. (Homer's *Odyssey*.)
1264. There's nothing in this world so sweet as love,
 And next to love the sweetest thing is hate.
Longfellow.
1265. Alas! how light a cause may move
 Dissension between hearts that love!
T. Moore. (Lalla Rookh.)
1266. There's no love lost between us.
Goldsmith. (She Stoops to Conquer.)
1267. I do hate him as I hate the devil.
Ben Jonson.

Head.

1268. He has a head, and so has a pin.
1269. What is the body when the head is off?
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

Headstrong.

1270. She is as headstrong as an allegory on the
 banks of the Nile. (Mrs. Malprop.)
Sheridan. (The Rivals.)

Health.—See *Wife*.

1271. Who wants health wants everything.
1272. Health is not valued till sickness comes.
1273. To gather riches, do not hazard health;
 For, truth to say, health is the wealth of wealth.
Sir Richard Baker.

Hear both sides.

1274. One tale is good till another is told.

Heart. 548.

1275. A happy heart makes a blooming visage.
1276. A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance
1277. It is a sad heart that never rejoices.
1278. To toy with human hearts is more than human
 hearts can brook.—*Dr. W. Smith.*
1279. What the eye does not admire, the heart does
 not desire.
1280. His heart runs away with his head.
G. Colman, (the Younger).
1281. Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth
 speaketh.—*Bible.*
1282. When the heart is a-fire, small sparks will
 fly out at the month.

Heart, head and hand.

1283. A heart to remove, a head to convince, and a hand to execute.—*Olden.*

Heart to pity.

1284. A heart to pity, and a hand to bless.
Churchill.

Heart without pity.

1285. You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the main flood hate his usual height;
You may as well use question with the wolf
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb;

You may as well do anything most hard,
As seek to soften that (than which what's
[harder?])

His Jewish heart.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Heart on the sleeve.

1286. He who wears his heart upon his sleeve,
Will often have to lament that daws peck at it.
Crilly.

1287. I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at.
Shakespeare. (Othello.)

Heart unspotted.

1288. A heart unspotted is not easily daubed.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)
1289. What stronger breast-plate than a heart un-
tainted!—*Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)*

Heart untravell'd.

1290. Where'er I roam, whosoever reaches to see,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee,
Goldsmith. (The Traveller.)

Hearts.

1291. What's Heccio to him, or he to Heccio,
That he should weep for her?
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Hell. 223.

1292. Hell is paved with good intentions.
[Those who merely make good resolutions for the future often go down to ruin.]

1293. Hell is full of good meanings and wishes, but
Heaven is full of good works.
1294. Those who don't live up to the precepts of the
Gospel, but abandon themselves to their
irregular appetites, must expect to receive
their reward in a certain place, which it is
not good manners to mention here. (Hell.)
A Divine in the reign of Charles II.

Help.

1295. Help thyself and Heaven will help thee.
1296. God helps those who help themselves.
1297. Every tub must stand on its own bottom.
1298. One who is willing to help does not wait till
he is asked.
1299. 'Tis not enough to help the feeble up,
But to support him after.
Shakespeare. (Timon of Athens.)
1300. Something between a hindrance and a help.
Wordsworth.

Henpecked.

1301. The grey mare is the better horse.
1302. The wife wears the breeches.
1303. It is a sad house where the hen crows louder
than the cock.
1304. But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual!
Inform us truly, have they not hen-pecked
Byron. (Don Juan.) [you all?

Heredity. 517.

1305. Like begets like.
1306. Like father, like son.
1307. As the seed, so the sprout.
1308. As the crow is, the egg will be.
1309. A wild goose never laid a tame egg.
1310. Eagles do not bring forth doves.
1311. The raven doth not hatch a lark.
1312. A good cow may have an ill calf.
1313. A good goose may have an ill gosling.
1314. A black hen can lay a white egg.

Hero.

1315. Every hero becomes a bore at last.—*Emerson.*

1316. Nature designed thee for a hero's mould,
But, ere she cast thee, let the staff grow odd.
T. Moore.

1317. Weighed in the balance, here dust
Is vile as vulgar clay.
Byron. (Ode to Napoleon.)

Hevers of wood.

1318. Let them be hevers of wood and drawers of
of water unto all the congregation.—Bible.

Hiding.

1319. He that hides treason
Imagines everyone thinks of that place.
Mistleton.

High positions.

1320. The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept
Were toiling upward in the night.
Longfellow.

History.

1321. History is Philosophy teaching by examples.
Quoted by Bolingbroke.
1322. History, which is indeed little more than the
register of the crimes, follies, and mis-
fortunes of mankind.—Gibbon.

Hit.

1323. A hit, a very palpable hit.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Hobby.

1324. Every fool is pleased with his own hobby.

Holidays.

1325. If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

Home. 1326.

1326. East and west, home is best.
1327. Be it ever so humble, there's no place like
[home].
J. H. Prynne. (Home, Sweet Home.)
1328. Home is home, though it be never so homely.
Claret.

Homer. 800.

1329. Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his
[bread.

1330. Seven cities warr'd for Homer being dead ;
Who living had no roof to shroud his head.
Th. Heywood.

Honest intention.

1331. Oft has good nature been the fool's defence,
And honest meaning gilded want of sense.
Shenstone.

Honest man.

1332. An honest man's the noblest work of God.
Pope. (Essay on Criticism.)

1333. An honest man, close button'd to the chin,
Broad cloth without, and a warm heart
Cooper. [within.

1334. Make yourself an honest man, and then you
may be sure that there is one rascal less in
the world.—*Carlyle.*

1335. An honest man's word is as good as his bond.

1336. A thread will tie an honest man better than a
rope will do a rogue.

Honesty.

1337. Honesty is the best policy, but he who acts on
that principle is not an honest man.
Abp. Whately.

1338. Honesty is like an icicle; if it once melts,
that is the last of it.

1339. Lands mortgag'd may return, and more
[esteem'd,
But honesty once pawned, is ne'er redeem'd.
Middleton.

1340. He that loseth his honestie, hath nothing else
to lose.—*Lyly.*

1341. To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one
man picked out of ten thousand.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

1342. We are bound to be honest, but not to be
rich.

1343. Honest as the cat when the meat is out of
reach.

1344. It is hard for an empty sack to stand straight.

Honor. 758.

1345. Honor and shame from no condition rise.

Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

Pope. (Essay on Criticism.)

1346. As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honor peereth in the meanest habit.

Shakespeare. (Taming of the Shrew).

1347. Life every man holds dear; but the brave

Hold[s] honor far more precious-dear than life.

Shakespeare. (Troilus and Cressida.)

1348. Mine honor is my life; both grow in one;
Take honor from me, and my life is done.

Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

1349. If I lose mine honor
I lose myself.

Shakespeare. (Antony and Cleopatra.)

1350. A hundred years cannot repair a moment's
loss of honor.

1351. Seek honor first, and pleasure lies behind.

Chatterton.

Honors.

1352. Honors are shadows, which from the seekers
But follow after those who them deny. [fly;

R. Baxter.

1353. Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but
in deserving them.—*Aristotle.*

1354. Honors change manners.

1355. Honor brings responsibility.

1356. New-made honor doth forget men's names.

Shakespeare. (King John.)

1357. War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honor but an empty bubble.

Dryden. (Alexander's Feast.)

Hope.

1358. Hope is the anchor of life.

1359. Hope is the helmet of salvation.

1360. Hope is the poor man's bread.

1361. Hope is a waking man's dream.—*Pliny.*

1362. Hope is but the dream of those that wake.

Prior.

1363. Hope, thou nurse of young desire.—*Bickerstaff*.

1364. Hope! Fortune's cheating lottery!
Where for one prize an hundred blanks there
Cowley. [be.

1365. Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be blest.
Pope. (Essay on Man.)

1366. All men are guests where hope doth hold the
feast.—*Gascoigne*.

1367. If it were not for hope, the heart would break.

1368. Hope that with honey bleeds the cup of pain.
Sir W. Jones.

1369. Hope shall steal away the trace
Which sorrow leaves behind.—*T. Moore.*

1370. Hope shall brighten days to come,
And memory gild the past.—*T. Moore.*

1371. The miserable have no other medicine,
But only hope.
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure.)

1372. While there is life, there is hope.
Gay. (Fables.)

1373. Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.

1374. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.—*Bible.*

1375. The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from
Scott. (The Lady of the Lake.) [fears.

1376. True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's
[wings,
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures
Shakespeare. (Richard III.) [kings.

Hopes, uncertainty of.

1377. Much may happen between the cup and the lip.

1378. There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

1379. Oh! ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never loved a tree or flower,
But 'twas the first to fade away.

T. Moore. (Lalla Rookh.)

Hopes vain.

1380. By robbing Peter he paid Paul . . . and hoped
to catch larks if ever the heavens should
fall.—*Rabelais.*

1381. If the sky fall, we shall catch larks.

Harescopes.

1295. Rabbin men's shone their own harescopes. If they could, there might be an imminent risk of holes at particular spots.
George Eliot.

Horse! a horse.

1293. A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse.
Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

Horse with wings.

1284. O for a horse with wings!
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

Horse, willing.

1285. The willing horse is always worked to death.
1286. All lay load on the willing horse.
1287. The horse that draws is most whipped.
1288. Do not spur a free horse.

House.—See Hall.

1289. A man's house is his castle.—Sir E. Coke.

House that Jack built.

1290. This is the cow with the crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

Hugged the offender.

1291. She hugged th' offender, and forgives th' offence.
Shakespeare.

See the last.—Dryden.

Humility.—See Modesty

1292. Humility is the foundation of all virtues.
1293. Sit in your own place and none will make you rise.
1294. Whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.—Ezekiel.
1295. Humility and lowliness are loved by suffering.—George Eliot.
1296. Too much humility is pride.
1297. That very thing so many Christians want—Humility.—Good.

Hunger. 739.

1398. Hunger is the best sauce.
1399. A good stomach is the best sauce.
1400. Hunger knows not taste.
1401. Hunger makes coarse meats delicate.—*Herrick*
1402. Hungry dogs eat dirty puddings.
1403. You find fault with the meat when the fault
is all in your stomach.—*Garrick*.
1404. To a full stomach all meat is bad.
1405. The poor man seeks for food, the rich man for
appetite.
1406. Hunger is sharper than the sword.
Beaumont and Fletcher.
1407. Hungry men think the cook lazy.
1408. Hungry bellies have no ears.
1409. A hungry man is an angry man.
1410. Poverty and hunger have many learned dis-
ciples.

Hungry as the grave.

1411. Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave.
Thomson. (The Seasons.)

Hurt and Heal.

1412. To hurt is easy, to heal is hard.
1413. One is not so soon healed as hurt.

Hypocrisy.

1414. Hypocrisy is a sort of homage that vice pays
to virtue.—*La Rochefaucauld.*
1415. Hypocrisy the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone.
Milton. (*Paradise Lost.*)

Hypocrite.

1416. An hypocrite is a gilded pill, composed of two natural ingredients, natural dishonesty, and artificial dissimulation.
- Sir T. Overbury.*

Idle men.

1417. The devil tempts all, but the idle man tempts
the devil.
1418. For Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do.—*Watts.*

1419. An idler is a watch that wants both hands;
As useless when it goes as when it stands.
Cowper. (Retirement.)
1420. Idle folks have the most labour.
1421. Idle folks have the least leisure.
1422. Lazy people take the most pains.

Idleness.

1423. Idleness is the root of all evil.
1424. Idleness is the parent of want and shame.
1425. Idleness is hunger's mother;
And of theft it is first brother.
1426. An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
1427. A young man idle, an old man needy.
1428. A slothful man is the beggar's brother.

Idol of my youth.

1429. The idol of my youth,
The darling of my manhood, and, alas!
Now the most blessed memory of mine age.
Tennyson. (The Gardener's Daughter.)

If. See 1381.

1430. There is a vast philosophy in 'if'.
1431. With an 'if' one might put Paris into a bottle.
1432. If 'ifs' and 'ands' were pots and pans, there
would be no need for tinkers.
1433. The man who invented 'if' and 'but', must
surely have converted chopt straw into
gold.
1434. Your 'if' is the only peacemaker; much virtue
in 'if'.—*Shakespeare.* (As You Like It.)
1435. If wishes were horses, beggars might ride.
1436. If wishes were butter-cakes, beggars might
bite.
1437. If wishes might prevail, shepherds would be
kings.
1438. If straws were swords, I'd have one by my side.

Ignorance.—See Wisdom.

1439. Ignorance is the mother of impudence.
1440. Who knows nothing, doubts nothing.
1441. Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise.—*Gray.*
[It is foolish to learn those things that will make us
unhappy.]

1442. Be ignorance thy choise, where knowledge leads to woe.—*Beattie*.

1443. If we see right, we see our woes;

Then what avails it to have eyes?

From ignorance our comfort flows:

The only wretched are the wise.—*Prior*.

1444. Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one on which we must first erase.—*Colton*.

Ill-done.—See *Wrong Road*.

1445. A work ill-done must be twice done.

Ill-gotten.

1446. Ill-gotten goods seldom prosper.

1447. Evil gotten, evil spent.

1448. Quick come, quick go.

1449. What is gotten over the devil's back is spent under his belly.

Ills.

1450. Rather bear the ills we have

Than fly to others that we know not of.

Shakespeare. (*Hamlet*.)

Ill-taught.

1451. Better untaught than ill-taught.

Imitation.

1452. Imitation is the sincerest flattery.—*Colton*.

1453. Like priest, like people.

Impatience. 1407.

1454. A watched pot never boils.

1455. A watched pan is long in boiling.

Impeachment.

1456. I own the soft impeachment, pardon my blushes. (*Mrs. Malprop.*)

Sheridan. (*The Rivals*.)

Impossible.

1457. The word 'impossible' is not in my Dictionary.

Napoleon.

Impudence.

1458. Bold knaves thrive, without one grain of sense,

But good men starve for want of impudence.

Dryden,

Inch and Ell.

1459. Give him an inch and he'll take an ell.
1460. Give a clown your finger and he will take
your whole hand.
1461. Who lets one sit on his shoulders, shall have
him presently sit on his head.
1462. When the fox hath once got in his nose,
He'll soon find means to make his body follow.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

Industry.—See *Patience and Perseverance*.

1468. Nothing is impossible to industry.

Ingratitude. 48, 1126, 1172.—See *Danger past*.

1464. Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
Shakespeare, (As You Like It.)
1465. The ass, after having drunk, gives a kick to
the bucket.
1466. The good receiv'd, the giver is forgot.
Congreve.
1467. To be in too great a hurry to discharge an
obligation is itself a kind of ingratitude.
La Roche.
1468. Never speak ill of those whose bread you eat.
1469. Cast no dirt into the well that gives you water.
1470. Mud not the fountain that gave drink to thee.

Infant.

1471. But what am I?
An infant crying in the night:
An infant crying for the light:
And with no language but a cry.
Tennyson. (In Memoriam.)
1472. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in his nurse's arms,

Injustice.

1473. Do not make fish of one and flesh of another.
1474. Don't measure other people's corn by your bushel.

1475. One may steal a horse, when another may not look over the hedge.

1476. The prettier the sinner, the pettier the punishment.

Innocence.—See *Guilt and Innocence*.

1477. An innocent man needs no eloquence; his innocence is instead of it.

1478. She lookt as butter would not melt in her mouth.

Instruct.

1479. It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies—seldom safe to venture to instruct, even our friends.—*Colton*.

Instruments of darkness.

1480. Oftentimes, to win us to our harm,
The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence.

Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Insult.

1481. An injury is much sooner forgotten than an insult.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

1482. Do not add insult to injury.

Interest and Principal.

1483. You know it is not my interest to pay the principal, nor is it my principle to pay the interest.—*Sheridan* (to a creditor of his).

Interested motives.

1484. Dogs wag their tails not so much in love to you as to your bread.

1485. There are people who will help you to get your basket on your head, because they want to see what's in it.

1486. Like *Æsop's* fox, when he had lost his tail, would have all his fellow foxes cut off theirs.
Burton. (Anatomy of Melancholy.)

Invitation.

1487. Come unbidden, sits unserved.

1488. Go neither to a wedding nor to a christening without invitation.

Irishmen are a fair people.

1489. No, sir: the Irish are a fair people—they never speak well of one another.

Dr. Johnson.

It is in me.

1490. I know that it is in me, and out it shall come.
—*Sheridan* (to his friends over their disappointment at the failure of his maiden speech).

Jack of all trades.

1491. Jack of all trades and master of none.

Jealousy.

1492. A jealous woman believes everything her passion suggests.—*Gay*.

1493. It is jealousy's peculiar nature,
To swoll small things to great, nay, out of
To conjecture much; and then to lose its
Amid the hideous phantoms it has form'd.

Ed. Young.

1494. Beware, my lord, of jealousy;
It is the green-ey'd monster, which doth mock
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his
But, O, what damnd minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly
Shakespeare. (*Othello.*) [*loves!*]

Jest and Joke.

1495. A jest loses its point when he who makes it is the first to laugh.

1496. A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
Of him that makes it.

Shakespeare. (*Love's Labour Lost.*)

1497. Of all the griefs that harass the distressed
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest.

Dr. Johnson.

1498. There's many a true tale told in jest.

1499. Many a true word is spoken in jest.
1500. It would be argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)
1501. The right honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests, and to his imagination for his facts.—*Sheridan.*
1502. A joke never gains an enemy, but often loses a friend.
1503. 'It requires', he used to say, 'a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding.'—*Sudney Smith.*

Jewels.

1504. Jowels, orators of love,
Which, ah! too well men know, do women
S. Daniel. [move.]

Jolly Miller. 380.

Joy. 1142.

1505. Joy is the best of wine.—*George Eliot.*
1506. There's not a joy tho world can giv
Like that it takes away.—*Byron.*
1507. Present joys are more to flesh and blood
Than a dull prospect of distant good.
1508. Present joys are sweeter for past pain;
To love and heav'n by suffering we attain.
Granville.
1509. Joy and sorrow are to-day and to-morrow.
1510. A joy that's shared is a joy made double.

Judge, interested.

1511. A fox should not be of the jury at a goose's trial.

Judgment.

1512. O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason !
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Justice.

1513. Justice is blind, he knows nobody.—*Dryden*.
1514. Justice may wink a while, but see at last.
Middleton.

Justice, The.

1515.

The justice

In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Fall of wise saws and modern instances.

Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Keep for seven years.

1516. Keep a thing seven years, and you will find a
use for it.

Kepler.

1517. If the Almighty waited six thousand years
for a man to see what He has made, I may
well wait two hundred for others to see
what I have seen.—*Kepler.*

Kick.

1518. It is hard to kick against pricks.

1519. A kick, that scarce would move a horse,
May kill a sound divine.—*Cowper.*

1520. Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But—why did you kick me downstairs?
J. P. Kemble. (The Pencil.)

1521. There are men who don't mind about being
kicked blue if they can only get talked
about.—*George Eliot.*

Kin and Kind.

1522. A little more than kin, and less than kind.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Kind and Blind.

1523. Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind;
Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And clap your padlock on her mind.—*Prior.*

Kind acts.

1524. Little deeds of kindness, little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden, like the heaven above.
F. S. Osgood.

1525. That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.—*Wordsworth.*

1526. Nothing wins a man sooner than a good turn.
Burton. (Anatomy of Melancholy.)

1527. One good turn deserves another.

1528. One never loses by doing a good turn.

Kind hearts.

1529. Kind hearts are more than crowns,
And simple faith than Norman blood,
Tennyson.

1530. To do him wrong was to beget
A kindness from him for his heart was rich,
Of such fine mould, that if you sow'd therein
The seed of Hate, it blossom'd Charity.
Tennyson.

Kindness.

1531. Kindness, like grain, increases by sowing.
1532. Kindness is lost upon an ungrateful man.
1533. Write injuries in dust, but kindness in marble.
1534. You cannot kill a dog with a bone.
1535. Yet do I fear thy nature;
It is too full o' the milk of human kindness,
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)
1536. Kindness, nobler over than revenge.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Kindness misplaced.

1537. Tender-handed stroke a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.
'Tis the same with common natures;
Use 'em kindly, they rebel;
But be rough as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues obey you well.—*Aaron Hill.*

King.

1538. What is a king? a man condemn'd to bear
The public burden of a nation's care.—*Prior.*
1539. Kings are like stars—they rise and set, they
[have
The worship of the world, but no repose.
Shelley.
1540. Where the king is, there is court.
1541. The king can do no wrong.
1542. The right divine of kings to govern wrong.
Pope. (Dunciad.)

1543. "The king is no subject," said a celebrated wit, who was asked to make an *extempore* pun, and the subject proposed was *king*.

King of shreds.

1544. A king of shreds and patches.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Kiss. 1053, 1709.

1545. Kissing goes by favour.
1546. Many kiss the child for the nurse's sake.
1547. 'Tis time to fear, when tyrants seem to kiss.
Shakespeare. (Pericles.)
1548. A kiss of the mouth often does not touch the heart.
1549. Kissin' is the key o' love,
An' clappin' is the lock.—*Burns*.
1550. But my kisses, bring again, bring again,
Seals of love, but seal'd in vain, seal'd in vain.
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure)
1551. O love, O fire! once he drew
With one long kiss my whole soul through
My lips, as sunlight drinketh dew.
Tennyson.
1552. Turn yon where your lady is,
And claim her with a loving kiss.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Knaves. 942, 959, 1480.

1553. Knaves starve not in the land of fools.
Churchill.

Knocking on the sore.

1554. One always knocks himself on the spot where the sore is.

Knowledge.—See 1200; *Learning*.

1555. Knowledge is power.—*Bacon*.
1556. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
1557. If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much as to be out of danger?—*Huxley*.
1558. Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.
Lord Brougham.
1559. Knowledge begins a gentleman, but 'tis conversation that completes him.



1560. Knowledge, thy name is wisdom, we fly to heaven.—*Shakespeare*. (Henry VI.)

Knowledge and Wisdom.

1561. It is the province of knowledge to speak, and it is the privilege of wisdom to listen.

O. W. Holmes.

1562. Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftentimes no connexion. Knowledge
[dwells

In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which wisdom builds,
Till smooth'd and squared, and fitted to its
[place

Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Cotter. (The Task.)

Labour'd nothings.

1563. Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearned, and make the learned
Pope. (Essay on Criticism.) [smile.

Ladder.

1564. He who would climb the ladder must begin at the bottom.

Ladies' looks.

1565. How sweet are looks that ladies bend
On whom their favours fall!—*Tennyson*.

Lamb.

1566. The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason would he skip and play?
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food,
And licks the hand just raised to shed his
Pope. (Essay on Man.) [blood.

Lame conclusion.

1567. O most lame and impotent conclusion!
Shakespeare. (Othello.)

Lament.

1568. What 'twas weak to do,
'Tis weaker to lament once being done.
Shelley.

Lark.

1569. The legge of a lark is better than the body of a kite.—*Chapman*. (Eastward Hoe.)

Lasses. 2043.

1570. Lasses and glasses are brittle ware.

Last and First.

1571. So the last shall be first, and the first last; for many be called, but few chosen.—*Bible*.

Last rose.

1572. 'Tis the last rose of summer left blooming
[alone,
All her lovely companions are faded and gone.
T. Moore.

Last straw.

1573. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.
[And it is the last ostrich-feather that breaks the husband's back.]

Laughter.

1574. Laugh and grow fat.
1575. How much lies in laughter: the cipher-key, wherewith we decipher the whole man.
Carlyle. (Sartor Resartus.)
1576. Laughing is not always an index of a mind at ease.
1577. The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.
Goldsmith. (The Deserted Village.)

Law.

1578. Law is costly: take a pint and agree.
1579. In a thousand pounds of law there is not an ounce of love.
1580. The law's made to take care o' raskills.
George Eliot.
1581. Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law.—*Goldsmith*. (The Traveller.)
1582. Laws are like spider webs, small flies are ta'en, While greater flies break in and out again.
Braithwaite.
1583. Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.—*Swift*.

1584. "Oh, if that be law, Mr. Curran, I may burn my law-books."—*Judge*. "You had better read them, my lord," was the cool rejoinder.

Law-makers.

1585. Law-makers should not be law-breakers.

Law-suit.

1586. In a law-suit, nothing is certain but the expense.
1587. Sue a beggar and catch a louse.

Lawyer. 705.

1588. A good lawyer is a bad neighbour.
1589. A wise lawyer never goes to law himself.
1590. Lawyers and painters can soon make black white.
1591. Fools and obstinate men make lawyers rich.
1592. Lawyers' houses are built of fools' heads.
1593. The lawyer is a gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it to himself.—*Lord Brougham*.
1594. Lawyers are always more ready to get a man into troubles than out of them.
Goldsmith. (The Good-Natured Man.)
1595. "My profession is better than my practice"—said a young lawyer when he was asked how he liked his new profession.

Lazy.

1596. As lazy as Ludlam's dog, that leaned its head against the wall to bark.

Leap.

1597. Look before you leap.
1598. Look at the river before you cross, be forry.
1599. Look twice ere you determine once.
1600. I am just going to leap into the dark.

Rabelais.

Learning. 303; 1515.—See Knowledge; Reading.

1601. Learning by study must be won,
'Twas ne'er entailed from son to son.
Gay. (Fables.)
1602. Learning teacheth more in one year than experience in twenty.
Roger Ascham (The Schoolmaster.)

1603. Learning hath gained most by those looks
by which the printers have lost.

Thos. Fuller.

1604. A learned man is a tank, a wise man is a
spring.

1605. A good scholar is seldom a great philosopher.

1606. A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

Pope. (Essay on Criticism)

1607. Wear your learning, like your watch, in a
private pocket; and do not pull it out and
strike it, merely to show that you have one.
If you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it,
but do not proclaim it hourly and unasked,
like the watchmen.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

1608. "A progeny of learning." (*Mrs. Malprop.*)
Sheridan. (The Rivals.)

1609. Still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.
Goldsmith. (The Deserted Village.)

1610. Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself.
Milton. (Paradise Regained.)

1611. Just enough of learning to misquote.
Byron. (English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.)

1612. Quote obscure authors and many will think
you a great scholar.—*Sydney Smith.*

1613. Words of learned length and thund'ring sound.
Goldsmith. (The Deserted Village.)

Leaven.

1614. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.

Legacy.

1615. You give me nothing during your life, but
you promise to provide for me at your
death. If you are not a fool, you know
what I wish for.—*Martial.*

Legion.

1616. My name is legion; for we are many.—*Bible.*

Lesser evil.

1617. Of two evils, choose the lesser.
1618. A squint eye is better than a blind eye.

Lending. 312—316.

1619. Lend only what you can afford to lose.

Let well alone.

1620. I was well, would be better, took physic, and
died — *On a monument.*

Letter and Spirit.

1621. The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.
Bible.

Letters.

1622. Letters are
The Life of Love, the loadstones that by rare
Attraction make souls meet, and melt, and mix,
As when by fire exalted gold we fix.
J. Howell.

Liar.

1623. A liar should have a good memory.
1624. Liars are always ready to take oaths.

Liberty.

1625. A day, an hour of virgious liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in bondage.
Addison.
1626. The tree of liberty only grows when watered
by the blood of tyrants. — *Baré's.*
1627. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.
1628. Diogenes hath well said that the only way to
preserve one's liberty was being always
ready to die without pain. — *Goethe.*
1629. O Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are
committed in thy name. — *Madame Roland.*

Lie. 872, 873, 929.

1630. What is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in masquerade.
Byron. (Don Juan.)
1631. A lie has no legs.
1632. One lie makes many.
1633. A lie may do very well for a time, but, like a
bad shilling, it's found out at last.
1634. Lies that are half true are the worst of lies,

1654. Life at the greatest and best is but a froward child, that must be humoured and coaxed a little till it falls asleep, and then all the care is over.

Goldsmith. (The Good-Natured Man.)

1655. Life's a jest and all things shew it;

I thought so once, and now I know it.

Gay. (Epitaph on Himself.)

1656. Tell me not, in mournful numbers,

"Life is but an empty dream!"

For the soul is dead that slumbers.

And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!

And the grave is not its goal;

Dust thou art, to dust returnest,

Was not spoken of the soul.

Longfellow. (Psalm of Life.)

Life set upon a cast.

1657. I have set my life upon a cast,

And I will stand the hazard o' the die.

Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

Light fantastic toe.

1658. Sport that wrinkled care derides,

And laughter holding both his sides,

Come, and trip it as you go

On the light fantastic toe.

Milton. (L'Allegro.)

Like.

1659. When we have not what we like, we must like what we have.

Like to Like.

1660. Set a thief to catch a thief.

1661. A thief knows a thief, as a wolf knows a wolf.

1662. Diamonds cut diamonds.

1663. One nail drives out another.

1664. Like cures like.

1665. Poison is the remedy for poison.

Lion's skin.

1666. The lion's skin is never cheap.

Lisped in numbers.

1667. As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I slip'd in numbers, for the numbers came.
Pope to Arbuthnot.

Literature.

1668. Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good
walking stick.—*G. Lamb.*

Little boats.

1669. Little boats must keep near shore.

Little neglects. 165, 635

1670. A little neglect may breed great mischief.
Ben. Franklin.
1671. A little leak will sink a great ship.
1672. A speck neglected makes a mighty fire.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)
1673. A little fire is quickly trodden out;
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)
1674. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want
of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want
of a horse the rider was lost.—*Ben. Franklin.*

Little pigeons.

1675. Little pigeons can carry great messages.

Little thieves and big thieves. 623, 634.—See also

- Murder.*
1676. We hang little thieves and doff our hat to
big ones.
1677. Little thieves have iron chains, and great
thieves gold ones.

Little things.

1678. These little things are great to little men.
Goldsmith. (The Traveller.)

Live.

1679. Live, and let live.
1680. Live not to eat, but eat to live.
1681. To live long is almost every one's wish, but to
live well is the ambition of a few.—*J. Hughes.*
1682. To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die.—*Campbell.*

Living and Dead.

1683. What a thin film it is that divides the living
from the dead!—*Carlyle*.

Local habitation and a name.—*See Pen*.

Long lane.

1684. It is a long lane that has no turning,
[A change must come at last.]

Long-looked for.

1695. Long-looked for comes at last.

Love. 1070, 1520, 1549, 1550, 1551.—*See Hatred*.

1686. Life without love is a garden without bloom.
1697. There's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream.—*T. Moore*.
1688. Life without love is a load; and time stands
[still:
What we refuse to him, to death we give;
And then, then only, when we love, we live.
Congreve.
1689. We are all born for love. It is the principle
of existence and its only end.—*Disraeli*.
1690. Man's love is of man's life a thing apart;
'Tis woman's whole existence.
Byron. (*Don Juan*.)
1691. The sweetest love is a mother's; the longest a
brother's; the strongest a woman's; the
dearest a man's; and the sweetest, longest,
strongest, dearest love is the love of a
bennet in a young lady.—*See 891*.
1692. O what a heaven is love! O what a hell!
Middleton and Dekker.
1693. Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above;
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.
Scott. (*Lay of the Last Minstrel*.)
1694. And love is love, in beggars as in kings.
Davison's Rhapsody.
1695. Love in cities never dwelle.
He delights in rural cells.—*Gay*.
1696. Love converts the cottage into a palace of gold.

1697. Come live with me and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dale and field
And all the craggy mountains yield.
Marlowe. (The Passionate Shepherd.)
1698. Had we never loved as kindly,
Had we never loved as bloodily,
Never met or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted!—*Dumas.*
1699. An oyster may be crossed in love.—*Sheridan.*
1700. Ous a mouse fall in love with a cat?
1701. A mastiff dog
May love a puppy cur for no more reason
Than that the train have been tied up to-
gether.—*Tennyson.*
1702. Love's a blind guide, and those that follow him
too often lose the way.—*Colley Cibber.*
1703. But love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies they themselves commit.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)
1704. Love looks not with the eyes, but with the
^{mind,}
And therefore is wing'd Cupid painted blind.
Shakespeare. (A Midsummer Night's Dream.)
1705. Young men's love then lies
Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)
1706. Who ever loved, that loved not at first sight?
Marlowe.
1707. The magic of first love is our ignorance that it
can ever end.—*Lord Beaconsfield.*
1708. Love sought is good, but given unsought is
better.—*Shakespeare. (Twelfth Night.)*
1709. Like Dian's kiss, unasked, unsought,
Love gives itself, but is not bought.
Longfellow.
1710. Love can neither be bought, nor sold; its only
price is love.
1711. Divine is love, and scorneth worldly pelf,
And can be bought with nothing, but with
self.—*Devotion's Rhapody.*
1712. Follow love and it will flee, flee love and it
will follow thee.

1713. Love most concealed, doth most itself discover,
Waller Davison.
1714. Love and smoke cannot be concealed.
1715. Love is a smoke raised with, the fume of sighs;
Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes;
Being vexed, a sea nourished with lovers' tears;
What is it else? A madness most discreet,
A choking gall, and a preserving sweet.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)
1716. The rose is sweetest washed in morning dew,
And love is loveliest embalmed in tears.
Scott. (Lady of the Lake.)
1717. Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds.
Shakespeare. (Sonnet.)
1718. No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close;
As the sunflower turns on her God when he sets,
The same look which she turn'd when he rose.
T. Moore.
1719. The course of true love never did run smooth.
Shakespeare. (A Midsummer Night's Dream.)
1720. Scorn at first makes after-love the more.
Shakespeare. (Two Gentlemen of Verona.)
1721. The quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love.
Terence.
1722. So all those false alarms of strife
Between the husband and the wife,
And little quarrels often prove
To be but new recruits of love.
Butler. (Hudibras.)
1723. When love begins to sicken and decay
It useth an enforced ceremony.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
1724. Love unrewarded soon sickens and dies.
E. Moore.
1725. When love cools, we espy faults.
1726. Where there is no love, all are faults.
1727. Faults are thick where love is thin.
1728. Love covereth a multitude of sins.—*Bible.*
1729. Charity (*i.e.* love) shall cover the multitude
of sins.—*Bible.*
1730. Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.—*Whittier.*

1731. Hot love is soon cold.
1732. Love me little, love me long.—*Marlowe.*
1733. Love will creep where it cannot go.
1734. Such ever was love's way: to rise, it stoops.
II. Browning.
1735. Love feasts on toys,
For Cupid is a child.—*Pope.*
1736. In dreams and in love, there are no impossibilities.
1737. Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.
1738. None without hope e'er loved the brightest
(*twice*);
But Love can hope, where Reason would
Lettiflen. (*despair*).
1739. With true love, there is trust.
1740. Love me, love my dog.
1741. And all for love, and nothing for reward.
Spenser. (*Peirce Quenea.*)
1742. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the
love of women.—*Bible.*
1743. They love too much that die for love.
1744. A death for love's no death but martyrdom.
G. Chapman.
1745. No folly like being in love. See 1074.
1746. It is hard to be in love and to be wise.
Nath. Lee.
1747. Oh, unhappy me, that there should be no
herbs to cure love!
1748. Love in the heart is better than honey in the
mouth.
1749. Love and comedy are the best sweeteners of
tea.
1750. Love makes time pass away, and time makes
love pass away.
1751. Lovers' hours are long, though seeming short.
Shakespeare. (*Venus and Adonis.*)
1752. The conversation of lovers is inexhaustible.
1753. What makes lovers never tire of each other's
company is that they talk always about
themselves.—*La Roche.*
1754. The sight of lovers feedeth love in love.
Shakespeare. (*As You Like It.*)
1755. A lover's eye will gaze an eagle blind.
Shakespeare. (*Love's Labour Lost.*)

1756. When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.
1757. 'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
Tennyson. (In Memoriam.)
1758. We love a girl for very different things than understanding. We love her for her beauty, her youth, her mirth, her confidence, her character with all its faults, caprices, and God knows what other inexpressible charms; but we do not love her for her understanding. Her mind we esteem (if it is brilliant), and it may greatly elevate her in our opinion; nay, more, it may enchain us when we already love. But her understanding is not that which awakens and inflames our passions.—*Goethe.*

Love and Lust.

1759. Love comforteth, like sunshine after rain,
But lust's effect is tempest after sun;
Love's gentle spring doth always fresh remain,
Lust's winter comes ere summer half be done.
Love surfeits not; lust like a glutton dies;
Love is all; lust full of forged lies.
Shakespeare. (Venus and Adonis.)

Love-letters.

1760. "Begin without knowing what you are going to say, and leave off without knowing what you have said."—*Rousseau's receipt for a love-letter.*

Loveliness.—See 207.

Lowliness.—See 48.

Luck.

1761. Luck is the idol of the idle.
1762. Every fool has his luck.
1763. Every man has his hour.
1764. Every dog has his day.
1765. Good things come to some while asleep.
1766. Throw him into the Nile and he will come up with a fish in his mouth.

Lucky wife!

1767. She is lucky in everything; lucky oven in her husband—for he died.—*Disraeli*.

Lunatic, Lover and Poet.

1768. The lunatic, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact.
Shakespeare. (*Midsummer Night's Dream*.)

Luther.

1769. Luther's shoes don't fit every person.
1770. "I am called in the name of God to go, and I
would go, though I was certain to meet as
many devils at Worms as there are tiles on
the houses."—*Luther* (to his friends who
pleaded with him not to
go to the Assembly at
Worms).

Mad.

1771. The man is either mad, or he is making verses.
Horace.
1772. There is a pleasure sure,
In being mad, which none but madmen know.
Dryden.
1773. The explanation of his strange conduct lies in
a nut-shell—the man is insane.
1774. Mad people think others mad.
1775. "The world said I was mad, and I said the
world was mad."—*A lunatic's explanation of*
[how he got into the Asylum].

Madness.

1776. To be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain.
Coleridge.
1777. That way madness lies.
Shakespeare. (*King Lear*.)
1778. Though this be madness, yet there's method
Shakespeare. (*Hamlet*.) [in't.
1779. Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know,
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow,
The world would listen then, as I am listening
Shelley. [now.

Mahomet and Mountain.

1780. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet,
Mahomet must go to the mountain.

Maids.

1781. Maids want nothing but husbands, and when
they have them they want everything.
1782. The worst store is a maid unbestowed.
1783. Maids are May when they are maids, but the
sky changes when they are wives.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)
1784. A simple maiden in her flower
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.—*Tennyson.*
1785. Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare,
And Mammon wins his way where seraphs
might despair.—*Byron. (Childe Harold.)*

Majority.

1786. What is the majority? Majority is nonsense.
Understanding has always been only with
the minority.—*Schiller.*

Man.—See 667; 1332 *et seq.*; 1365; *Woman.*

1787. Man is man's A. B. C. There is none that can
Read God aright, unless he first spell man.
Quarles.
1788. Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.
Pope. (Essay on Man.)
1789. Man is not as God
But then most Godlike being most a man.
Tennyson.
1790. Man!
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
Byron. (Childe Harold.)
1791. Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long.
Goldsmith. (Vicar of Wakefield.)
1792. This is the state of man: To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And—when he thinks, good easy man, full sure
His greatness is a-ripening—nips his root,
And then he falls as I do.
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

1793. Men are but children of a larger growth;
O'er appetites are apt to change as thine,
And full as starving too, and full as vain.
Dryden.
1794. All thine man suspects himself a fool;
Known it at forty, and reforms his plan;
At fifty hides his foolishness away,
Perchance his prudent purposes to realize,
In all the antiquity of thought
Resolves—and re-resolves: then dies the same.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)
1795. Men may live fools but fools they cannot die.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)
1796. All men think all men mortal but themselves.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)
1797. Men ever was a hypocrite, and ever will be still.—*Tasso.*
1798. Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever;
One foot on sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never.
Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)
1799. The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man!—*M. J. Bury.*
1800. The greatest enemy to man is man.
Bacon. (Anatomy of Melancholy.)
1801. The best of men are but men after all.
1802. A man's a man for a' that.—Burns.
1803. A man's disposition is never well known till
he be crossed.—*Bacon.*
1804. If you want to know a man, make a solitary
journey with him.
1805. Men seem to be led by their noses, but in
reality it is by their ears.—*Chaplin.*
1806. O what men *do*! what men *may* do!
what men *daily* do, not knowing what they
do!—*Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)*
1807. Men see April when they weep, December when
they wed.—*Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)*
1808. Men at most differ as Heaven and Earth,
But women, worst and best, as Heaven and
Tartarus. *[Hell.]*

1809. Find me one man of sense in all your roll
Whom some one woman has not made a fool.
Duke.
1810. A man among children w'll be long a child,
a child among men will be soon a man.
1811. God made him, and therefore let him pass for
a man.—*Shakespeare.* (*Merchant of Venice.*)
1812. His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man!*
Shakespeare. (*Julius Cesar.*)
1813. A combination and a form indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man.
Shakespeare. (*Hamlet.*)
1814. Man is a two-legged animal without feathers.
Plato.
[Plato having defined a man to be a two-legged animal without feathers, Diogenes plucked a cock, and, bringing him into the school, said, "Here is Plato's man." From which there was added to the definition, "with broad, flat nails."]
1815. Nine tailors make a man.
[In 1742, an orphan boy sought charity at a tailor's shop where nine workmen were employed, who each gave him a shilling. With this capital, he bought fruit; and, persevering in trade, he ultimately became rich. In gratitude for the early help of the friendly tailors, he adopted as the motto for his crest, "Nine tailors make a man."]

Mankind.

1816. Mankind is everywhere the same.
Lady M. Wortley Montagu.

Manna.

1817. His tongue dropped manna.
Milton. (*Paradise Lost.*)

Manners. 1091.

1818. Manners make a man.
1819. Manners often make fortunes.
1820. Mend your manners and they will mend your fortune.
1821. What were once vices are now the manners of the day.

Man proposes.

1822. Man proposes, but God disposes.
 1823. Man plans one thing, God plans another.
 1824. Man proposes but—woman disposes.

Many labour for one.

1825. Such hath been—shall be—beneath the sun,
 That many still must labour for the one.
Byron.

Marked.

1826. Least is he marked that doth as most men do.
Drayton.

Marriage. See 722, 1230, 1231, 1783, 1807.

1827. Which is nobler—to love whom you marry, or
 to marry whom you love?—*A Hindu* (in
 [defence of child-marriage.])
 1828. Marriage and hanging go by destiny; matches
 are made in heaven.—*Durton.* (Anatomy of
 [Melancholy.])
 1829. Marriage must be a relation either of sympathy
 or of conquest.—*George Eliot.*
 1830. We should marry to please ourselves, not other
 people.—*Bickerstaff.*
 1831. Duty demands the parent's voice
 Should sanctify the daughter's choice,
 In that is due obedience shewn;
 To choose belongs to her alone.—*Moore.*
 1832. What is wedlock forced, but a hell,
 An age of discord and continual strife?
 Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss,
 And is a pattern of celestial peace.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)
 1833. He that marrieth for wealth sells his liberty.
 1834. Marry above your match and you get a master.
 1835. He that goes far from home for a wife, either
 intends to cheat or will be cheated.
 1836. Marry your son when you will; your daughter
 when you can.—*Herbert.*
 1837. Early marriage, long love.
 1838. A young man married, is a man that's married.
Shakespeare. (All's Well that Ends Well.)
 1839. Hasty marriage seldom proveth well.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

1840. Marry in haste, repent at leisure.
 1841. Before you marry, be sure of a house wherein
 1842. Wedlock is a padlock. [to tarry.
 1843. Age and wedlock tame man and beast.
 1844. Marry and grow tame.
 1845. Keep your eyes wide open before marriage,
 half-shut afterwards.
 1846. Men dream in courtship, but in wedlock wake.
 Pope.
 1847. Wedded life is sunshine before marriage; but
 afterwards it is often moonshine.
 1848. Honest men marry soon, wise men never.
 1849. Marriage is a good institution—every woman
 should marry, but no man.—*Disraeli.*
 1850. In youth it is too early, in age it is too late to
 marry.
 1851. Marriage is an open question; such as are in
 the institution wish to get out, and such as
 are out wish to get in.—*Emerson.*
 1852. The land of matrimony possesses this pecu-
 liarity, that strangers to it would like to
 dwell in it, and the natural inhabitants wish
 to be exiled.—*Montagu.*
 1853. "Don't."—*Punch's* advice to those who are
 [about to marry].
 1854. You will repent if you marry, and you'll repent
 if you don't.
 1855. Whichever you do, you will regret it.—*Socrates*
 (to one who asked him whether
 he should marry or not).
 1856. In the married state, the world must own,
 Divided happiness was never known.
 To make it mutual, nature points the way:
 Let husbands govern: gentle wives obey.
 Colley Cibber.
 1857. It is safest in matrimony to begin with a little
 aversion. (Mrs. Malprop.)—*Sheridan*
 (The Rivals)

Married couples.

1858. Married couples resemble a pair of scissors, so
 joined that they cannot be separated; often
 moving in opposite directions, yet always
 punishing any one who comes between them.
 Sydney Smith.

Master.

1809. A careless master makes a negligent servant.
 1890. One eye of the master does more than four of the servants'.
 1891. When the cat's away, the mice will play.
 1892. Masters should sometimes be blind, and sometimes deaf.
 1893. If thou art master, be sometimes blind ; if a servant, sometimes deaf.—*Fuller*.
 1894. A master who fears his servants is lower than a servant.

Match-makers.

1895. Match-makers often burn their fingers.

Mosses. 781.

1896. No flying without wings.
 1897. Don't fly till your wings are sledged.

Measures, not men.

1898. Measures, not men, have always been my mark.
Goldsmith. (*The Good-Natured Man.*)

Meddlesomeness.

1899. Never scold your lips in other people's broth.
 1870. Never burn your fingers to snuff another man's candle.
 1871. He that handles pitch shall foul his fingers.

Medicine.

1872. By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death will seize the doctor too.
Shakespeare. (*Cymbeline.*)

Mediocrity.

1873. There are certain things in which mediocrity is not to be endured ; such as poetry, music, painting and public-speaking.

Melancholy.

1874. Hoping melancholy,
 And moonstruck madness,
Milton. (*Paradise Lost.*)

Memory.

1875. Tho' lost to sight, to mem'ry dear,
 Thou ever wilt remain;
 One only hope my heart can cheer,—
 The hope to meet again.—*George Linley.*
1876. Fond memory brings the light
 Of other days around me.—*T. Moore.*
1877. A place in thy memory, dearest,
 Is all that I claim.—*Gerald Griffin.*
1878. Made such a sinner of his memory
 To credit his own lie.
Shakespeare. (The Tempest.)
1879. Illiterate him, I say, quite from your memory.
 (Mrs. Malprop.)—*Sheridan.* (The Rivals.)
1880. Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth).

Men differ. 1808.

1881. Many men, many minds.
1882. Every shoe fits not every foot.
1883. One man's meat is another man's poison.

Mercy.

1884. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
 It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven
 Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd,
 It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
 The throned monarch better than his crown.
 * * *
- It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
 It is an attribute to God himself;
 And earthly power doth then show likest
 When mercy seasons justice. [*God's,*
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)
1885. Mercy's indeed the attribute of heaven.
Olway.
1886. Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.
Shakespeare. (Titus Andronicus.)
1887. Humanity always becomes a conqueror.
Sheridan.
1888. Cruel men are the greatest lovers of mercy;
 avaricious, of generosity; proud, of humi-
 lity—in others.—*Colton.*

Mercy misdirected.

1889. Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

1890. Save a thief from the gallows, and he'll be the
 first shall cut your throat.

Merit recognised.

1891. A stone that is fit for the wall is not left in
 the way.

Metaphor.

1892. When I cannot talk sense, I talk metaphor.
Curran.

Metaphysics.

1893. When he to whom a man speaks does not
 understand, and he who speaks does not
 understand himself, that is metaphysics.
Voltaire.

Midnight oil.

1894. Whence is thy learning? hath thy toil
 O'er books consumed the midnight oil?
Gay. (Fables.)

Milk and Honey.

1895. A land flowing with milk and honey.

Mill.

1896. Much water goes by the mill the miller knows
 not of.

Mill horse.

1897. Like a mill horse, that goeth much, but per-
 forms no journey.

Mind.—See 1235, 1236, 1237.

1898. The mind is its own place, and in itself,
 Can make a heav'n of hell, and hell of heav'n.
Milton. (Paradise Lost.)

1899. It is the mind that maketh good or ill,
 That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poore.
Spencer. (Fairie Queene.)

1900. What is mind? No matter. What is matter?
 Never mind.

1901. Never let any one see the bottom of your mind
 or your purse.

1902. What you are pleased to call your mind.

Lord Westbury.

[A solicitor, after hearing Lord Westbury's opinion, ventured to say that he had turned the matter over in his mind, and thought that something might be said on the other side; to which he replied, "Then, sir, you will turn it over once more in what you are pleased to call your mind."]

Mind diseased.

1903. Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?

Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

1904. Nature, too unkind,

That made no medicine for a troubled mind!

Beaumont and Fletcher.

1905. Mental sickness finds relief most readily in complaints and confidences.—*Goethe.*

Mirth.

1906. Where lives the man that has not tried

How mirth can into folly glide

And folly into sin?—*Scott.*

1907. There's not a string attuned to mirth

But has its chord in melancholy.

Hood. (Ode to Melancholy.)

Miser. 516.

1908. A miser does nothing right except when he dies.

1909. Here lies the worst of thieves—he robbed himself.—*Epitaph on a Miser.*

Misery.—See Sorrow shared.

1910. Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows.—*Shakespeare. (Tempest.)*

1911. Misery loves company.

1912. Misery delights to trace

Its semblance in another's woe.

Cowper. (The Castaway.)

Misfortune.—See Adversity, Calamity, 1181, 1234.

1913. Misfortunes seldom come single.

1914. It never rains but it pours.

1915. Misfortunes come on wings and depart on foot.

1916. Ill luck comes by the pound and goes away by the ounce.

1917. Agnes come on horse-back and go away on foot.

1918. He who is born in misfortune struggles as he goes: and though he fall on his back, will frustrate his foes.
1919. When misfortune is impending, I say, "God scabbi!" but when it falls upon me, I say, "God be praised!"—*Shrove.*
1920. Little minds are troubled and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it.
Washington Irving.
1921. Misfortunes often stir up genius.—*Goethe.*
1922. Forget the times of thy distress, but never forget what they taught thee.
1923. Afflictions are blessings in disguise.
1924. Misfortune is not always an evil.
1925. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. (i.e., every misfortune is good for somebody or something.)
1926. Every cloud has a silver lining. (i.e., there is some ray of hope in the darkest condition of things.)
1927. After clouds come clear weather.
1928. Cloudy mornings often bring clear evenings.
1929. After a storm comes a calm.

Mob.

1930. The mob has many heads, but no brains.
1931. The fickle mob, how they are driven round by every wind that blows!

Mockery.

1932. Mockery is the fern of life's waste.
Thompson. (Quintessence)

Moderation.

1933. Moderation is the silver string running through the pearl chain of all virtues.—*By. Rich.*

Moderity.—See *Modesty*.

1934. Modesty is the handmaid of virtue.
1935. If I cannot keep gone, I will keep galling.
1936. He must stoop that holds a low door.
1937. Better bend the neck than bruise the forehead.
1938. Better sit still than rise and fall.
1939. Better to go on foot than ride and fall.
1940. Better ride on an ass that carries me than a horse that throws me.

1941. Who never climbs will never fall.

1942. Climb not too high lest the fall be the greater.

Monarch of all.

1943. I am the monarch of all I survey,

My right there is none to dispute.

Cowper. (Alexander Selkirk.)

Money.

1944. The love of money is the root of all evil.

1945. Money is the ruin of many.

1946. Money is the sinew of love as well as of war.

1947. Money makes the mare go.

1948. Money will do more than my lord's letter.

1949. Money calls but does not stay;

It is round and rolls away.

1950. A fool may earn money, but it requires a wise man to spend it.

1951. Money spent on the brain is never spent in vain.

1952. Many people take no care of their money till they have come nearly to an end of it, and others do just the same with their time.

Goethe.

1953. No man needs money so much as he who despises it.—*Jean Paul.*

1954. Those who despise money are those who are most eager after the pleasures it procures.

1955. There are things in life better than money, but it requires money to buy them.

1956. A light purse is a heavy curse.

1957. A light purse makes a heavy heart.

1958. A full purse makes the mouth speak; an empty purse fills the face with wrinkles.

Moon and Brooks.

1959. The moon looks
On many brooks,

"The brook can see no moon but this."

T. Moore.

Moonlight and Music.

1960. How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness, and the night,
Become the touches of sweet harmony.

Shakespeare. (The Merchant of Venice.)

Mother.

1961. One good mother is worth a hundred school-masters.

1962. No mother is so wicked but desires to have good children.

1963. A mother only knows a mother's fondness.

1964. Where yet was ever found a mother,
Who'd give her booby for another?

Lady M. Montagu.

1965. To a mother, a child is everything; but to a child, a parent is only a link in the chain of her existence.—*Lord Beaconsfield.*

1966. There is nothing more charming than to see a mother with a child in her arms, and nothing more venerable than a mother among a number of her children.—*Goethe.*

Mother-in-law.

1967. The mother-in-law does not remember she was a daughter-in-law.

1968. The priest forgets that he was clerk.

Morn of life.

1969. What strong mysterious links enchain the heart,
To regions where the morn of life was spent.

James Graham.

Mountain in labour.

1970. A mountain was in labour, sending forth dreadful groans, and there was in the region the highest expectation. After all, it brought forth a ridiculous mouse.

Phædrus. (Fables.)

1971. Great cry and little wool.

1972. Much talk and little work.

1973. Much ado about nothing.

1974. The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Went up a hill, and so came down again.

R. Tarlton.

Mouse.

1975. The mouse that hath but one hole is easily taken.

1976. The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole,
Can never be a mouse of soul.—*Pope.*

Mouths and Meat.

1977. God never sends mouths but he sends meat
with them.

Much expected.

1978. Much is expected where much is given.

1979. Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall
be much required.—*Bible*.

Mules.

1980. Mules deliver great discourses because their
ancestors were horses.

Murder.

1981. Murder will out.

1982. One murder made a villain,
Millions a hero. Princes were privileg'd
To kill, and numbers sanctified the crime.
Beilby Porteus.

Music.

1983. Music, the greatest good that mortals know,
And all of heaven we have below.

Addison.

1984. Is there a heart that music cannot melt ?
Alas ! how is that rogg'd heart forlorn !

Beattie.

1985. Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.
I've read that things inanimate have moved,
And, as with living souls, have been inform'd
By magic numbers and persuasive sound.

Congreve.

1986. Music's force can tame the furious beast ;
Can make the wolf or foaming boar restrain
His rage ; the lion drop his crested mane
Attentive to the song.—*Prior.*

1987. The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.

Shakespeare. (The Merchant of Venice.)

1988. Music is the one of the fine arts in which not
only man, but all other animals, have a
common property.—*Jean Paul.*

1908. Music is the only universal gratification which
masked any melody is to excess without
injury to their moral and religious feelings.

1909. Music is the true universal speech of mankind.
Addition.
Waken.

1911. Music is the poor man's *Paradise*.—*Sharon.*
1912. Music wakes away from the soul the dust of
everyday life.

1913. "Let me die to the sounds of the delicious
music."—*Last words of Mirakura.*

Musicalian.

1914. A musician plays when he works and works
when he plays.

Naked came I, 533.

1915. Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and
naked shall I return thither: the Lord
gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed
be the name of the Lord.—*Silvia.*

Naked sword.

1916. Put not a naked sword in a mad man's hand.

Name. See Reputation.

1917. What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

1918. And last of all an *Admiral* came,
A terrible man with a terrible name,—
A name which you all know by sight very well;
But which no one can speak, and so one can
Shelley. (Ode.)

1919. Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name.
Pope.

Name once carved.

2000. Get a name to rise early and you may be in
bed all day.

Narrow escape.

2001. A man is as good as a mile.
[A narrow escape from danger is as good as an easy
one, at the distance of a mile.]

Narrow-souled people.

2002. It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.
Swift.

Nation.

2003. The destiny of any nation at any given time depends on the opinions of its young men under five-and-twenty.—*Goethe.*

Native charm.

2004. To me more dear, congenial to my heart
One native charm than all the gloss of art.
Goldsmith. (The Deserted Village.)

Natural characteristics. 807.

2005. Crows are none the whiter for being washed.
2006. All the water in the ocean
Can never turn the swan's black legs to white,
Although she lave them hourly in the flood.
Shakespeare. (Titus Andronicus.)
2007. You cannot wash a blackamoor white.
2008. Wash a dog, comb a dog,
Still a dog's but a dog.
2009. Though he endeavour all he can
An ape will never be a man.—*G. Wither.*
2010. An ass is an ass, though laden with gold.
2011. The wolf changes his coat, not his disposition.
2012. Breed up a crow and he will peck out your eyes.
2013. Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.—*Watts.*

Nature.

2014. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.—*Shakespeare.* (Troilus and Cressida.)

Nazareth.

2015. Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?—*Bible.*

Necessity. (

2016. Necessity is the mother of invention.
2017. Necessity never made a good bargain.
Ben. Franklin.

2018. Necessity has no law.

2019. Make a virtue of necessity.

2020. Teach thy necessity to reason thus :

There is no virtue like necessity.

Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

2021. Need makes the old wife trot.

2022. Necessity makes the lame find legs.

Neighbours.

2023. Love your neighbour, but don't tear down the fence.

Nettle. 1537.

Neutral people.

2024. Neutral men are the devil's allies.

2025. Damn'd neuters, in their middle way of

Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-
Dryden. [steering herring.]

Never too late.

2026. It is never too late to learn.

2027. Never too old to learn.

2028. It is never too late to mend.

2029. Better late than never.

New brooms.

2030. New brooms sweep clean.

News.

2031. No news is good news.

2032. As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.—*Bible.*

2033. Ill news runs apace.

Newton.

2034. Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night :
God said, ' Let Newton be ! ' and all was light.
Popc. (Epitaph intended for Sir I. Newton.)

2035. I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.

Newton.

New and Valuable.

2036. What is valuable is not new, what is new is not valuable.—*D. Webster.*

Nicknames.

2037. A nickname is the hardest stone that the devil can throw at a man.—*W. Hazlitt.*

2038. Nicknames stick to people and the most ridiculous are the most adhesive.—*Haliburton.*

Nigger.

2039. "He was as black as black can be; charcoal would make a white mark on him!"

A little boy's description of a 'nigger'!

No.

2040. The power to say 'No' is a great, useful power.
Sydney Smith.

2041. He'll soon be a beggar that cannot say 'No'.

2042. 'No' is no negative in a woman's mouth.

Sir P. Sidney.

2043. Do as the lasses do; say 'No', but take it.

No and Yes.

2044. No and yes often cause long disputes.

Nobleman.

2045. What is a nobleman? A man who has given himself the trouble of being born.

No pains, no gains. 543.

2046. Nothing is got without pains but an ill name.

2047. No mill, no meal.

2048. No sweat, no sweet.

2049. Labour has a bitter root but a sweet fruit.

2050. He that would eat the kernel must break the shell.

2051. He who would have a hare for breakfast must hunt overnight.

2052. He that would catch fish must not mind getting wet.

2053. He that by the plough would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive.

Benj. Franklin.

2054. He who would gather roses must not fear thorns.

2055. He who would gather honey must brave the sting of the bees.

2056. He is not worthy of the honey-comb,
Who shuns the hives because the bees have
[stings.]

Nolo Episcopari.

2057. *Nolo Episcopari.* (I have no wish to be made a bishop.)

[Applied to an affected indifference to obtaining what one really desires.]

Nonsense.

2058. Nonsense, when earnest, is impressive, and sometimes takes you in. If you are in a hurry, you occasionally mistake it for sense. *Disraeli.*

2059. We consecrate a great deal of nonsense, because it was allowed by great men.

Emerson.

2060. There was sense in the sentences, but the sum-total was nonsense.

Criticism of a young preacher's discourses.

Nose of Cleopatra.

2061. If the nose of Cleopatra had been a little shorter, it would have changed the history of the world.—*Pascal.*

Note of.

2062. When found, make a note of.—*Dickens.*

Nothing extenuate.

2063. Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice.

Shakespeare. (Othello.)

Nothing from nothing.

2064. From nothing, nothing comes.

Nothing like leather.

2065. Every chuckler praises his own leather.

2066. Every potter praises his own pot.

2067. Every one thinks his own geese swans.

2068. The crow thinks her own bird the fairest.

2069. Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful.

2070. An ass is beautiful to an ass, and a pig to a pig.

Nothing new.

2071. There is nothing new under the sun.

Macaulay.

2072. There is no new thing under the sun.—*Bible.*

Nothing perfect. 803.

2073. Every bean hath its black.

2074. Every grain hath its bran.

Nothing venture. 1002.

2075. Nothing venture, nothing win.

2076. Faint heart never won fair lady.

Not to know me.

2077. Not to know me argues yourselves unknown.

Milton. (Paradise Lost.)

Oaths. 372.

2078. 'Tis not the many oaths that make the truth

But the plain single vow that is vowed true.

Shakespeare. (All's Well that Ends Well.)

• Obedience.—See *Marriage.*

2079. Obedience is more seen in little things than in great.

2080. Let them obey that know not how to rule.

Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

Observation. .

2081. Let observation with extensive view,

Survey mankind from China to Peru

Remark each anxious toil, each eager strife,

And watch the busy scenes of crowded life.

Dr. Johnson. (Vanity of Human Wishes.)

Observed of all observers.

2082. The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,

The observed of all observers.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

• Obstinacy. 114.

2083. Obstinacy is ever most positive when it is most in the wrong.—*Mme. Necker.*

2084. You can never by persistency make wrong right.—*Dr. Johnson.*

2025. Better to bend than to break.

2026. Who will not be ruled by the rudder, must be ruled by the reef.

Old and Even.

2027. You must learn to deal with odd and even in life as well as in figures.—*George Eliot.*

2028. There is more of odd than even in this world.
George Eliot.

Offender. 202.

2029. The offender never pardons.

Offending.

2030. The very head and front of my offending Hath this extent, no more.

Shakespeare. (Othello.)

Old age.

2031. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange, eventful history
Is second childhood, and mere oblivion;
Sunk teeth, sun eyes, and hair, and every.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.) (King.)

Old birds.

2032. Old birds are not to be caught with chaff.
2033. The older the goose, the harder to pluck.
2034. I have lived too near a wood to be frightened by owls.

Old dog.

2035. An old dog will learn no tricks.

Old fashions.

2036. Old fashions please me best, I am not so new
To change true rules for odd inventions.
Shakespeare. (Twelfth of the Seven.)

Old head on young shoulders.

2037. Let his look of years be no impediment to let
him lack a renewed estimation; for I never
knew so young a body with so old a head.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Old maids.

2038. Thorns and thistles prick very sore, but old
maids' tongues prick much more.

Old man. 2091.

2099. An old man's twice a child.—*Massinger*.

2100. A good old man, sir; he will be talking: as they say, when the age is in, the wit is out.
Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)

2101. It is a common failing of old men to attribute all wisdom to themselves.

2102. There is no man so old as not to think he may live a year longer.—*Cicero*.

Old order changeth.

2103. The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils Himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the
Tennyson. (Morte d'Arthur.) [world.

2104. Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new.—*Bible*.

Old shoes.

2105. Don't throw away the old shoes till you've got new ones.

2106. "Old friends are best."—*King James I.* (as [he slept on his old shoes].

Old sores.

2107. It's ill healing an old sore.

2108. Do not rip up old sores.

2109. Let bygones be bygones.

Old things.

2110. I love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine.
Goldsmith. (She Stoops to Conquer.)

One at a time.

2111. "One at a time, if you please"—as the Judge said to the lawyer whose address was interrupted by the braying of an ass.

One-eyed.

2112. Among the blind, the one-eyed is a king.

One subject.

2113. God keep us from a man who knows only one subject.

2114. People, who have their attention eternally fixed upon one object, can't help being a little narrow in their notions.—*Foots*.

One swallow. 945.

2115. One swallow makes not a spring, nor one woodcock a winter.

2116. One grape will not make a bunch, even though it be a great one.—*Disraeli*.

Only son.

2117. He that has but one hog, makes him fat, and he that has but one son, makes him a fool.

Open the mouth at others' expense.

2118. "He always opens the mouth at others' expense".—said of a calumniator or a frequenter of other persons' tables.

Opinion. 30, 491, 810, 2142.

2119. A man's own opinion is never in the wrong.

2120. He that complies against his will
Is of his own opinion still.

Butler. (*Hindibras*.)

2121. How long halt ye between two opinions?

Bible.

2122. We seldom find any persons of good sense except those who are of our opinion.

2123. A plague of opinion! a man may wear it on both sides, like a leather jerkin.

Shakespeare. (*Troilus and Cressida*.)

2124. "There's allays two 'pinions; there's the 'pinion a man has of himsen, and there's the 'pinion other folks have on him. There'd be two 'pinions about a cracked bell, if the bell could hear itself." (Mr. Macey.)

George Eliot. (*Silas Marner*.)

Opportunity for evil.

2125. O Opportunity, thy guilt is great!

Shakespeare. (*Rape of Lucrece*.)

2126. Opportunity makes the thief.

2127. How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill-deeds done.

Shakespeare. (*King John*.)

2128. An open door will tempt a saint.

2129. A door without lock is a bait for a knave.

Tupper

Opportunity for good.—See *Time*.

2130. An opportunity is often lost through deliberation.

2131. He that will not when he may
When he would he shall have nay.

2132. Who seeks and will not take when once 'tis
Shall never find it more. [offered,

Shakespeare. (*Antony and Cleopatra.*)

2133. Who lets slip Fortune, her shall never find;
Occasion, once past by, is bald behind.

Cowley.

2134. Make hay while the sun shines.

2135. Strike while the iron is hot.

2136. In fair weather prepare for foul.

2137. They must hunger in frost, that will not work
in heat.

Opposition.

2138. Opposition may become sweet to a man when
he has christened it persecution.

George Eliot.

Oracle.

2139. I am Sir Oracle, .

And, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.

Shakespeare. (*Merchant of Venice.*)

Oratory.

2140. "The first thing in oratory," Demosthenes
used to say, was "*action* ; the second, *action* ;
and the third, *action*."

O Romeo, Romeo.

2141. O Romeo, Romeo ! wherefore art thou Romeo ?
Deny thy father, and refuse thy name :

Or if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,

And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

Shakespeare. (*Romeo and Juliet.*)

Orthodoxy.—See *Opinion*.

2142. Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is another
man's doxy.—*Bp. Warburton.*

Othello's occupation.

2143. Farewell ! Othello's occupation's gone !

Shakespeare. (*Othello.*)

Others' sufferings.

2146. The full belly does not believe in hunger.

2147. He that is warm thinks all are so.

2148. Little knows the fat sow what the lean one
means.2149. One half the world knows not how the other
half lives.

Others' things.

2150. That which belongs to others pleases us most;
that which belongs to us pleases others
more.

Ourselves.

2151. 'Tis in ourselves that we see this, or that.
Shakespeare. (*Othello*.)

Paid dear.

2152. He has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle.
Bosj. *Franklin*.

Palster.

2153. It will never do for a man to turn a palster
merely on the strength of having a pot of
colours by him, unless he knows how to lay
them on.

Paradise of Fools.

2154. Into a stubs large and broad, since call'd
The Paradise of Fools, so few unknown.
Milton. (*Paradise Lost*.)

Parting. 2155.

2155. I take a long, last lingering view;

Adieu, my native land, adieu!—Layen.

2156. In every parting there is an image of death.
George Eliot.2157. These two—they dwell with eyes on eyes,
Their hearts of old have beat in tune,
Their meetings made December June,
Their every parting was to die.Tennyson. (*In Memoriam*.)2158. Ah! how hard to part with those we love!
Wider—'tis sharper than the stings of death.
F. Reynolds.

2157. Fond lovers' parting is sweet painful pleasure.
Burns.
2158. Good-night, good-night: parting is such sweet
[sorrow,
That I shall say good-night till it be morrow.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)
2159. Eyes, look your last!
Arms, take your last embrace!
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)
2160. One kind kiss before we part,
Drop a tear and bid adieu;
Though we sever, my fond heart
Till we meet shall pant for you.
Dodsley. (The Parting Kiss.)
2161. To meet, to know, to love—and then to part,
Is the sad tale of many a human heart.
Coleridge.

Passing rich.

2162. Passing rich with forty pounds a year.
Goldsmith. (The Deserted Village.)

Passing strange.

2163. 'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange,
'Twas pitiful; 'twas wondrous pitiful.
Shakespeare. (Othello.)

Passion.—See *Self-control*.

2164. A man in a passion rides a horse that runs
away with him.
2165. Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear
[him
In my heart's core, ay in my heart of hearts.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Passion and Prejudice—

2166. Passion and prejudice govern the world; only
under the name of reason.

John Wesley.

2167. Prejudice is the child of ignorance.

Pasture.

2168. Good pasture makes fat sheep.

Pastures new.

2162. To uncover to fresh winds and pastures new.
Alfieri. (Lydia.)

Patience and Perseverance.

2173. Patience and perseverance will overcome mountains.

2171. Rome was not built in a day.

2172. An oak is not felled with one blow.

2173. Little strokes fell great oaks.

2174. Many strokes, though with a little axe,
 Hew down and fell the hardest timber's oak.
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

2175. Stone by stone the mountain is levelled.

2176. Constant dropping wears the stone.

2177. Struck till you die, and yet you will not lose your labour.

2178. He that will have a cake out of the wheat,
 must weary the grinding.
Shakespeare. (Troilus and Cressida.)

2179. Patience has bitter root but sweet fruit.

2180. Patience is a flower that grows not in every garden.

2181. She met this Patience on a monument,
 Smiling at grief.
Shakespeare. (Twelfth Night.)

2182. Patience is the bulwark of the soul, that will
 keep it from reeling and tumbling in the
 greatest storms.—*Sp. Stephen.*

2183. How poor are they that have not patience!
 What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Shakespeare. (Othello.)

2184. Patience is sorrow's sales.—*Churchill.*

2185. Patience is a plaster for all sores.

2186. I am as poor as Job, my Lord, but not as
 patient.—*Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)*

2187. Patience is the virtue of an ass
 That trots beneath his burden and is quiet.
Lambertson.

Patriotism. 323.

2188. He who loves not his country, can love
 nothing.—*Byron.*

2189. Our country ought to be dearer to us than
 ourselves.

2190. Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam,
His first, best country ever is at home.

Goldsmith. (The Traveller.)

2101. England, with all thy faults, I love thee still—
My country! and while yet a nook is left
Where English minds and manners may be
Shall be constrain'd to love thee. [found,

Cowper. (The Task.)

2192. Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

Dr. Johnson.

2193. A patron is one who looks with unconcern on
a man struggling for life in the water, and
when he has reached the land encumbers
him with help.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Pay.—See *Poor Man.*

2194. If you want your work ill done, pay before-
hand.

2195. And we will nothing pay
For wearing our own noses.

Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

2196. He is well paid, that is well satisfied.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Peace.

2197. Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war.—*Milton.*

2198. War its thousands slays, Peace its ten thou-
sands.—*Beilby Porteus.*

Pearls.

2199. Pearls, like girls, require much attention.

Disraeli.

2200. If we cast pearls before swine, they will turn
again and rend ye.—*Bible.*

Pedantry. 229, 1610.

2201. Pedantry crams our heads with learned lumber,
and takes out our brains to make room for
it.—*Colton.*

'en.

2202. Oh! Nature's noblest gift—my gray goose quill!
Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will,
Torn from thy parent bird to form a pen,
That mighty instrument of little men!

Byron. (Eng. Bards & Scotch Reviewers.)

2203. As imagination lodges forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy
A local habitation, and a name. [nothing
Shakespeare. (*Midsummer Night's Dream*.)
2204. There's no wound deeper than a pen can give,
It makes men living dead, and dead men live,
J. Taylor.
2205. Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword.
Bulwer Lytton.

Pennyless.

2206. He hasn't a penny left to buy a halloo.

Penny-wise.

2207. Penny-wise and pound-foolish.

People's voice.

2208. The voice of the people is the voice of God.
(*For populi, For Dei*.)

Perfection.

2209. Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no
trifle.—*Michael Angelo*.
2210. A man cannot have an idea of perfection in
another, which he was never sensible of in
himself.—*St. A. Gelasius*.

Perfumes of Arabia.

2211. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten
this little hand.—*Shakespeare*. (*Macbeth*.)

Persuasion.

2212. If you cannot make a man think as you do,
make him do as you think.

Petty expenses.

2213. It is petty expenses that empty the purse.

Philip drunk.

2214. An appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

Philosophy.

2215. Adversity's sweet milk; philosophy.
Shakespeare. (*Romeo and Juliet*)

2216. There are more things in heaven and earth,
Than are dreamt of in our philosophy.
[Horatio,
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Physic.

2217. Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Physician.

2218. Physician, heal thyself.—*Bible.*

2219. A man is a fool or a physician at forty.

2220. Never make your physician your heir.

2221. I die by the help of too many physicians.

Alexander the Great.

2222. Physicians, of all men, are most happy ; what-
ever good success they have, the world
proclaimeth ; and what faults they commit,
the earth covereth.—*Quarles.*

Picture.

2223. Look here, upon this picture, and on this.
Shakespeare (Hamlet.)

2224. "When I look on that painting, I think myself deaf.—*A gentleman's compliment over the painting of a man playing on the lute.*

Pigmies and Pyramids.

2225. Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on
[Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)

Pietv.

2226. A wicked fellow is the most pious when he takes to it. He'll beat you all in piety.

Dr. Johnson.

2227, A man may cry Church! Church! at every
[word.

With no more piety than other people—

A daw's not reckon'd a religious bird

Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple.

Hood.

Pikes:

2228. Pikes are caught when little fish go by.
Southwell

Pink.

2229. I am the very pink of courtesy.

Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

2230. The very pink of perfection.

Goldsmith. (She Stoops to Conquer.)

2231. He is the very pine-apple of politeness.

(Mrs. Malprop.) *Sheridan.* (The Rivals.)

Pitcher and Stone.

2232. Whether the pitcher strike the stone or the stone the pitcher, it is bad for the pitcher.

Pity. 393.

2233. Pity melts the mind to love.—*Dryden.*

2234. Can you pretend to love,
And have no pity? Love and that are twins.

Dryden.

2235. Pity and need

Make all flesh kin. There is no caste in blood,
Which runneth of one hue, nor caste in tears,
which trickle salt with all.

Sir E. Arnold. (The Light of Asia.)

Place for everything.

2236. A place for everything, and everything in its place.

Plagiarism.

2237. Most writers steal a good thing when they

And when 'tis safely got 'tis worth the win-
[can,
[ning.

The worst of 't is we now and then detect 'em,
Before they ever dream that we suspect 'em,

Barry Cornwall.

Plain blunt man.

2238. I am no orator, as Brutus is;

But as you know me all, a plain blunt man,
That loves my friend.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Plain-dealing.



2239. Plain-dealing is dead and died without issue.

2240. Plain-dealing is a jewel, and he that useth it
shall die a beggar.—*H. Porter.*

2241. A straight line is the shortest in morals as well as in Geometry.

Plain living.

2242. Plain living and high thinking.—*Wordsworth*.

Plaster thick.

2243. Plaster thick and some will stick.

Pleas'd with a rattle.

2244. Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleas'd with a rattle, tickled with a straw.
Pope. (Essay on Man.)

Pleasure and Pain.

2245. Pleasure and pain, though directly opposite,
are yet so contrived by Nature as to be
constant companions.—*Charron*.
2246. A man of pleasure is a man of pains.
Young. (Night Thoughts.)
2247. All pleasure must be bought at the price of
pain.—*John Foster*.
2248. Grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure.
Congreve
2249. Sweet is pleasure after pain.—*Dryden*.
2250. Follow pleasure, and then will pleasure flee;
Flee pleasure and pleasure will follow thee.
2251. A sip is the most that mortals are permitted
from any goblet of delight.—*A. B. Alcott*.
2252. Pleasure that the most enchants us
Seems the soonest done;
What is life with all it grants us
But a hunting run?—*Wlyte Melville*.
2253. Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed.
Burns

Plenty.

2254. Plenty and peace breeds cowards; hardness
ever of hardness is mother.
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)
2255. Plenty makes me poor.—*Spenser*.
2256. Plenty, as well as want, can separate friends.
Cowley.

Pluck a crow.

2257. We'll pluck a crow together.

Shakespeare. (Comedy of Errors.)

Pluck not the flower.

2258. If you would enjoy the fruit, pluck not the flower.

Poet and Orator.

2259. The poet is born, an orator is made.

[The truth is, both are born and both are made, being products of native genius and self-culture.]

Poetic pains.

2260. There is a pleasure in poetic pains,
Which none but poets know.

Cowper. (The Task.)

Poet, Naturalist, and Historian.

2261. A Poet, Naturalist, and Historian,

Who left scarcely any stylo of writing un-
[touched,

And touched nothing that he did not adorn.

Dr. Johnson. (Epitaph on Goldsmith.)

Poetry. 1771.

2262. Poetry is music in words, and music is poetry
in sound.—*Fuller.*

2263. To write prose, one must have something to
say, but he who has nothing to say can
still make verses.—*Goethe.*

2264. It is not poetry, but prose run mad.—*Pope.*

Politicians.

2265. To be a successful politician, a man must be
battered on both sides and then keep away
from fire.

2266. Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two
blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
ground where only one grew before, would
deserve better of mankind, and do more
essential service to his country, than the
whole race of politicians put together.

Swift. (Gulliver's Travels.)

Pomp and Glory.

2267. Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye.
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

Poor.

2268. He that needs five thousand pounds to live
 Is full as poor as he that needs but five.
Herbert.

Poor man. 1405.

2269. The poor man pays for all.
 2270. The poor do penance for the sins of the rich.

Position.

2271. A position of eminence makes a great man
 greater, and a little man less.

Possession.

2272. Possession is nine points of the law.

Possibilities.

2273. Mountains may be moved with earthquakes.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Poverty. 1410, 1756, 2256.

2274. Poverty parts friends.
 2275. Poverty makes a man acquainted with strange
 bed-fellows.
 2276. Poverty is the reward of idleness.
 2277. Poverty is the mother of all arts.
 2278. Poverty is the Muse's patrimony.
Burton. (Anatomy of Melancholy.)
 2279. Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of her, or
 truckle to her. Poverty is good-natured
 enough if you meet her like a man.
Thackeray.
 2280. Poverty is not a shame, but being ashamed of
 it is.
 2281. It is easy to conceal wealth, but difficult to
 conceal poverty—it is less difficult to hide
 a thousand guineas than one hole in the
 coat.
 2282. Poverty is often concealed in splendour, and
 often in extravagance.—*Dr. Johnson.*

2282. *Ap.* My poverty, but not my will, consents,
Rom. I pay thy poverty, and not thy will.
Shakespeare. (*Romeo and Juliet.*)

Poverty and Worth.

2284. This mournful truth is everywhere confess'd,
 Slow rises worth, by poverty depress'd.
Dr. Johnson.

Powder dry.

2286. Put your trust in God, my boys, and keep
 your powder dry.—*Cromwell* (to his troops).

Power.

2286. Power is the grim idol that the world adores.
W. Hazlitt.

Practice.

2287. Practice makes perfect.
 2288. Practice is the best of all instructions.
 2289. Practice is everything.

Praise. 109.

2290. The love of praise, how'er concealed by art,
 Reigns mere or less, and glows in ev'ry heart.
Young. (*Love of Fame.*)
 2291. Drive from my soul that wretched lust of
 praise.—*Pope.*
 2292. The refusal of praise often proceeds from a
 desire to have it repeated.
 2293. Persons only blame themselves in order to
 obtain praise.—*La Roche.*
 2294. Thy praise or dispaise is to me alike,
 One doth not strike me, nor the other stroke.
Ros. Jones.
 2295. Then take what gold could never buy—
 An honest hard's esteem.—*Burns.*
 2296. Praise undeserred is scandal in disguise.
Pope.
 2297. Praising all alike is praising none.—*Gay.*
 2298. Dams with faint praise.—*Pope.*
 2299. Praise the sea, but keep on the land.—*Herbert.*
 2300. Praising what is lost
 Makes the remembrance dead
Shakespeare. (*All's Well that Ends Well.*)

Prayer.

2301. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of.
Tennyson. (*Morte d'Arthur.*)
2302. Battering the gates of heaven with storms of
prayer.—*Tennyson.*
2303. I am past all comforts here, but prayers.
Shakespeare. (*Henry VIII.*)
2304. Past praying for.—*Shakespeare.* (*Henry IV.*)

Preaching.

2305. Preaching has become a bye-word for long and
dull conversation of any kind; and whoever
wishes to imply, in any piece of writing
the absence of everything agreeable and
inviting, calls it a sermon.—*Sydney Smith*

Preaching and Practice.—See *Example and Precept*

2306. An ounce of practice is worth a pound of
preaching.
2307. Practise what you preach.
2308. It is a good divine that follows his own
instructions.
Shakespeare. (*Merchant of Venice.*)

Precaution.

2309. Let not him whose head is of wax walk in the
sun.
2310. Barefooted men should not tread on thorns.
2311. Never venture out of your depth till you can
swim.
2312. Lock the stable door before the steed is stolen.

Preferment.

2313. 'Tis the curse of the service,
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not by the old gradation, where each second
Stood heir to the first.
Shakespeare. (*Othello.*)

Presence of mind.

2314. Presence of mind and courage in distress,
Are more than armies to procure success:
Dryden.

Pretender.

2315. A finished pretender and dissembler.

Pretext.

2316. He that would hang his dog, gives out first
that he is mad.

2317. He that wants to beat a dog, will easily find a
stick.

Pretty Pussy.

2318. "Pretty Pussy" will not feed a cat.

Prevention.

2319. Prevention is better than cure.

2320. Prevention is the better cure,
So says the proverb and 'tis sure.—*N. Collins.*

2321. Who would not give a trifle to prevent
What he would give a thousand worlds to
Young. (Night Thoughts.) [cure?

Price. 333.

2322. The highest price we can pay for anything, is
to ask it.—*Lander.*

Pride. 2356.

2323. Pride will have a fall.

2324. Pride goes before and shame follows after.

2325. Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and gay,
But cometh back on foot, and begs its way.
Longfellow.

2326. Pride, the never-failing vice of fools.—*Pope.*

2327. And the devil did grin, for his darling sin
Is pride that apes humility.—*Coleridge.*

2328. No pride like that of an enriched beggar.

2329. A pride there is of rank—a pride of birth,
A pride of learning, and a pride of purse,
A London pride—in short, there be on earth
A host of prides, some better and some worse;
But of all prides, since Lucifer's attaint,
The proudest swells a self-elected saint.

Hood.

Princes and Lords, and Peasantry.

2330. Princes and lords are but the breath of kings
Burns

Prophetic soul.

2341. O my prophetic soul ! mine uncle !
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Promise.

2342. Promise little, do much.
 2343. Be slow to promise, but quick to perform.
 2344. An acre of performance is worth a whole land
 of promise.—*Howell.*
 2345. Promises may get friends, but 'tis performances
 that keep them.
 2346. He loseth his thanks who promiseth and
 delayeth.
 2347. Never trust to fine promises.
 2348. Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken.
 2349. Men apt to promise are apt to forget.
 2350. Keep the word of promise to our ear,
 And break it to our hope.
Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Prosperity. 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 2254, 2255, 2256.

2351. It is true prosperity to have no want.
 2352. A full purse never lacks friends.
 2353. It is the bright day that brings forth the
 And that craves wary walking. [adder :
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Protestations.

2354. Protestations with men are like tears with
 women, forgot ere the cheek be dry.
Middleton.

Proteus.

2355. By what noose shall I hold this Proteus who
 is ever changing his shape ?—*Horace.*

Proud men.

2356. Proud men have no friends ; neither in pros-
 perity, because they know nobody, nor in
 adversity, because then nobody knows them.

Prove all things.

2357. Prove all things, hold fast that which is good—
Bible

Proved a thorn.

2358. I took her for a rose, but she proved a thorn.

Providence.

2359. There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Prudence.

2360. In fair weather, prepare for foul.

2361. Who looks not before, finds himself behind.

2362. Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her
ways and be wise.—*Bible.*

Public.

2363. The public! Why, the public's nothing better
than a great baby.—*Chalmers.*

2364. The public! How many fools must there be to
make a public?—*Chamfort.*

Public opinion:

2365. Public opinion is often the clamour of organised
clubs.—*Disraeli.*

2366. Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the
world.—*Carlyle.*

Public spirit.

2367. To place and power all public spirit tends,
In place and power all public spirit ends,
Like hardy plants, that love the air and sky,
When out, 'twill thrive—but taken in, 'twill
T. Moore. [die!]

Pudding.

2368. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Pun.

2369. A man who would perpetrate a pun would
have little hesitation in picking a pocket.
Dr. Johnson.

2370. If I were punished for every pun I shed,
there would not be left a puny shed of my
punnish head.—*Dr. Johnson* (to Boswell).

[This was the ready retort Dr. Johnson gave to
Boswell, when the latter hinted that his friend's
dislike to punning probably arose from his inability
to play upon words.]

Punctuality.

2371. Punctuality is the soul of business.

2372. Botter three hours too soon than a minute too
[late.]

Shakespeare. (*Merry Wives of Windsor.*)

Pure.

2373. Unto the pure all things are pure; but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure.—*Bible.*

Purse of gold.

2374. When you hear that your neighbour has pick-
ed up a' pursio of gold in the street, never
run out into the same street, looking about
you, in order to pick up such another.

Goldsmith.

Quarrel.

2375. They who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose.

Gay. (*Fables.*)

2376. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.

Shakespeare. (*Hamlet.*)

2377. Thrice is he arm'd that bath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

Shakespeare. (*Henry VI.*)

2378. Quarrels would not last long if the fault lay
only on one side.

2379. Where one will not, two cannot quarrel.

2380. 'Tis the second blow that makes the fray.

2381. A quarrel may end with the whip, but it
begins with the tongue, and it is the women
have got the most of that.—*George Eliot.*

2382. The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it
stands; we should only spoil it by trying
to explain it.—*Sheridan.* (*The Rivals.*)

2383. This day
Shall change all griefs and quarrels into love.

Shakespeare. (*Henry V.*)

2384. Never fall out with your bread and butter.

Race is not to the swift.

2385. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.—*Bible*.

Random shaft.

2386. Many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the preacher little meant!
And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.
Scott. (The Lady of the Lake.)

Rank.

2387. The rank is but the guinea's stamp—
A man's the gowd for a' that.—*Burns*.
2388. Clay and clay differs in dignity.
Whose dust is both alike.
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

Raven for a dove.

2389. Who will not change a raven for a dove?
Shakespeare. (Midsummer Night's Dream.)

Reading. 298.

2390. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.
Bacon.
2391. Mere readers are often the most idle of human beings.—*Sydney Smith*.
2392. Reading furnishes us only with the materials of knowledge; it is thinking makes what we read ours.—*Locke*.
2393. Reading without thinking, may indeed make a rich common-place, but 'twill never make a clear head.—*Rev. J. Norris of Bemerton*.
2394. To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.—*Burke*.
2395. Thou mayest as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading.—*Fuller*.
2396. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned.

Read, Mark, Learn.

2397. Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest.
Book of Common Prayer

Read running.

2398. He that runs may read.—*Cowper.*

Reason.

2399. There's reason in roasting eggs.
 2400. Some folks are so wise that they'll find you fifty reasons straight off, and all the while the real reason's winking at 'em in the corner, and they never see it.
George Eliot.
 2401. If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion.—*Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)*
 2402. Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice. His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them, they are not worth the search.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)
 2403. Open rebuke is better than secret hatred.

Receiver and Thief.

2404. The receiver is as bad as the thief.

Reckoning without the host.

2405. He that reckons without his host must reckon again.

Recording Angel.

2406. The accusing spirit which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in; and the recording angel as he wrote it down dropped a tear upon the word and blotted it out for ever.
Sterne. (Tristram Sandy.)

Rejoice after event.

2407. Do not halloo till you are out of the wood.
 2408. Do not cry out till you are out of the bush.
 2409. Praise a fair day at night.

Religion. 1062.—See *Faith*.

2410. Religion
Hides many mischiefs from suspicions.
Marlowe.
2411. Men will wrangle for religion; write for it;
fight for it; die for it: anything but—live
for it.—*Colton*
2412. We have just enough religion to make us hate,
but not enough to make us love another.
Swift.

Remainder.

2413. The remainder is wanting.

Remedy. 644, 645.

2414. The remedy is worse than the disease.
Dryden.
2415. Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,
Which we ascribe to heaven.
Shakespeare. (All's Well that Ends Well.)

Remembering happier things.

2416. This is the truth the poet* sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remem-
[*Dante.] [bering happier things.
Tennyson. (Locksley Hall.)
2417. There is no greater woe than the recollection,
in the midst of misery, of happy days gone
by.—*Dante.*
2418. Of Fortune's sharp adversite,
The worst kinde of infortune is this,—
A man to have been in prosperite,
And it remember when it passed is.—*Chaucer.*

Repentance.

2419. He that lacks time to mourn, lacks time to
[mend.
Eternity mourns that. 'Tis an ill cure
For life's worst ills, to have no time to feel
[them.
Where sorrow's held intrusive and turned out,
There wisdom will not enter.
Sir H. Taylor. (Philip Van Artevelde.)

2420. Repentance is the whip for fools.

2421. The thief is sorry because he is caught, not because he is thief.

Reply.

2422. I pause for a reply.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

Reputation.

2423. Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.—*Shakespeare.* (Othello.)

2424. Reputation, reputation, reputation! Oh, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself; and what remains is bestial.

Shakespeare. (Othello.)

2425. A wounded reputation is seldom cured.

2426. A good name is better than riches.

2427. A good name is sooner lost than won.

2428. From fame to infamy is a beaten road.

Resentment.

2429. Tread on a worm and it will turn.

2430. The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on; And doves will peck, in safeguard of their
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.) [brood.

2431. There is a common saying that when a horse is rubbed on the gall, he will kick.

Bp. Latimer.

2432. Even a fly has its anger.

Resolve. 1794.

2433. Never tell your resolution beforehand.

2434. Resolve will melt no rocks—

But it can scale them.—*George Eliot.*

Rest.

2435. Absence of occupation is not rest,

A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.

Cowper. (Retirement.)

Revenge. 1536.

2436. Revenge is sweet.

2437. Sweet is revenge—especially to women.

Byron. (Don Juan.)

2438. Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long back on itself recoils.
Milton. (*Paradise Lost.*)
2439. It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear
them.—*Bp. T. Wilson.*
2440. They say blood will have blood.
Shakespeare. (*Macbeth.*)
2441. Eye for eye, tooth for tooth.—*Bible.*
2442. A debt of revenge, unlike other debts, is one
which it is honorable not to pay.
2443. Revenge is a debt, in the paying of which the
greatest knave is honest and sincere, and, so
far as he is able, punctual.—*Colton.*

Reward and Work.—See *Sow and Reap.*

2444. One beats the bush, and another catches the
bird.
2445. One takes all the trouble, and another gets all
the credit.
2446. One man knocks in the nail, and another
hangs his hat on it.

Rich. 42, 2162.

2447. Rich, beyond the dreams of avarice.
Dr. Johnson.
2448. It is better to live rich than to die rich.
Dr. Johnson.
2449. It is folly to live poor and die rich.
2450. A thief passes for a gentleman, when stealing
has made him rich.

Richard's himself again.

2451. Conscience, avaunt ! Richard's himself again !
Colley Cibber.

Riches.—See *Wealth.*

2452. Riches have wings.
2453. Riches are the baggage of fortune.
2454. Moderate riches will carry you ; if you have
more, you must carry them.
2455. Many speak the truth when they say that they
despise riches and preferment ; but they
mean the riches and preferment possessed
by other men.—*Colton.*

Rich man.

2456. A rich man has always many hangers on.

2457. A rich man's superfluities are often a poor man's redemption.—*G. Colman* (the Younger.)

2458. We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness; few consider him to be like the silk-worm, that, when she seems to play, is at the very same time spinning her own bowels and consuming herself.

Isaac Walton.

2459. As grand.

And griefless as a rich man's funeral.

Sydney Dobell.

2460. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God.—*Bible.*

Rich man's faults.

2461. O what a world of vile ill-favor'd faults
Looks handsome in three hundred pounds
Shakespeare. (*Merry Wives.*) [a-year.

Righteousness.

2462. Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—*Bible.*

Road to ruin.

2463. The road to ruin is always kept in good repair,
and travellers pay the expense of it.

Robb'd, yet not robb'd.

2464. He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stol'n,
Let him not know't, and he is not robb'd at
Shakespeare. (*Othello.*) [all.

Rock and Wave.

2465. No rock so hard but that a little wave
May beat admission in a thousand years.
Tennyson.

Rocket and Stick.

2466. And the final event to himself (*Mr. Burke*)
has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he
fell like the stick.—*Thomas Paine.*

Rod.—See *Spare the rod.*

2467. A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass; and
a rod for the back of fools.—*Bible.*

Sabbath.

2486. The Sabbath was made for man, and not man
for the Sabbath.—*Bible*.
2487. A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrow morn.
Coleridge. (The Ancient Mariner.)

Saint and Devil.

2488. A young saint, an old devil.
2489. A saint abroad, a devil at home.
2490. Beads about the neck and the devil in the
heart.
2491. Rosary in the hand and the devil in the heart.
2492. God on his tongue and devil on his heart.
2493. And thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of hollow writ;
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil.
Shakespeare. (Richard III.)

Saving and Spending. 2513.

2494. A penny saved is a penny earned.
2495. Take care of the pence and the pounds will
take care of themselves.
2496. Little and often fill the purse.
2497. Many a little makes a mickle.
2498. A pin a day is a groat a year.
2499. Better spare at the brim than at the bottom.
2500. 'Tis too late to spare when the bottom is bare.
2501. Spare when you are young, spend when you
are old.
2502. Ever spare, ever have.
2503. Spare well, spend well.
2504. It is not what yon earn, bnt what you save,
that makes yon rich.
2505. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
2506. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.
2507. All is not gain that is got into the purse.
2508. Make not your sail too large for your ship.
2509. Make not thy tail broader than thy wings.
2510. Scatter with one hand, gather with two.
2511. Who spends more than he should, hath not
to spend when he would.
2512. He who spends all he gets, is on the high road
to beggary.

2513. Who spends before he thrives, will starve
before he thinks.
2514. He sups ill who eats all at dinner.
2515. Spend not where you may save; spare not
where you must spend.
2516. It is no use filling your pocket full of money,
if you have got a hole in the corner.
George Eliot.
2517. Drop by drop the lake is drained.
2518. Feather by feather the goose is plucked.

Saying and Doing.—See *Pretty Pussy*.

2519. Saying and doing are two things.
2520. From saying to doing is a long way.
2521. It is better to do well than to say well.
2522. A long tongue has a short hand.
2523. The ass that brays most eats least.
2524. To climb a tree to catch fish is talking much
and doing nothing.
2525. Words, without deeds, are rushes and reeds.
2526. Deeds are fruits, words are but leaves.
2527. Men's words are ever bolder than their deeds.
Coleridge.
2528. Words don't fill the belly.
2529. Many words do not fill the bushel.
2530. Fair words butter no parsnips.
2531. Fair words will not make the pot boil.
2532. Fair words don't fill the pocket.
2533. Mere promises will not help the needy.
2534. Talking pays no toll.

Scandal. 369, 1749.

2535. Scandal has wings.
2536. A false report rides post.
2537. A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand
oils the wheels as they run.—*Ouida.*
2538. One half of the world takes delight in slander,
and the other half in believing it.
2539. Men will refrain from evil-speaking when their
fellow-men refrain from evil-hearing.
2540. If everybody knew what one says of the other,
there would not be four friends left in the
world.—*Pascal.*

2541. Her tea she sweetens, as she sips, with scandal.
Rogers.
2542. Cut men's throats with whisperings.
Ben Jonson.
2543. Done to death by slanderous tongues.
Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)
2544. Who chatters to you, will chatter of you.
2545. Thistles and thorns prick sore, but evil tongues
prick more.
2546. No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope?
Sheridan. (The Critic.)
2547. The greatest scandal waits on greatest state.
Shakespeare. (Rape of Lucrece.)
2548. If a cherub in the shape of woman
Should walk this world, yet defamation would,
Like a villain, bark at the angel's train.
Horne.
2549. And there's a lust in man no charm can tame
Of loudly publishing our neighbour's shame;
On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born and die.
[See 336.] *Stephen Harvey.*
2550. No, 'tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile, whose
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world.
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

Scath and Scorn.

2551. One does the scath, and another has the scorn.
2552. One does the harm, and another bears the
[blame.]

Scholar.

2553. The greatest scholars are not always the
wisest men.
2554. He was a scholar: and a ripe and a good one.
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)
2555. There mark what ills the scholar's life assail;
Toil, envy, want, the patron and the jail.
Dr. Johnson. (Vanity of Human Wishes.)

School-boy.

2556. Every school-boy knowe it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2557. As every school-boy knows.—*Macaulay.*

2558. Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.

Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Schools,—See *Education.*

Scorpions.

2559. I will add to your yoke; my father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions.—*Bible.*

Scotch'd the snake.

2560. We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it.

Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

Seclusion.

2561. It has been a common observation, that few men have sequestered themselves from the world, but each as were no longer fit to live in it.—*Hughes.*

Secret.

2562. It is no secret what is known to three.

2563. Three may keep counsel if two be away.

2564. Tell thy friend nothing which thine enemy may not know.

2565. Never confide in a young man—new pails leak; never confide your secret to the aged—old doors seldom shut closely.

2566. Little pitchers have long ears.

2567. Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants.

Shakespeare. (Taming of the Shrew.)

2568. Hedges have eyes, and walls have ears.

2569. Oil and water—woman and a secret—

Are hostile properties.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

2570. A man can keep another's secret better than his own; a woman her own better than another's.

2571. None are so fond of secrets as those who don't mean to keep them. Such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.

Shake the stars down.

2600. An axe may bray a good while before he shaken
the stars down.—*George Elliot.*

Sharp words.

2601. Sometimes words hurt more than swords.

2602. A blow with a word strikes deeper than a
blow with the sword.

Burton. (Anatomy of Melancholy.)

Shoe pinches.—*See Burden.*

2603. The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches
him.

[A Roman divorced from his wife, being highly blamed
by his friends, who demanded, "Was she not chaste?"
"Was she not fair?" "Was she not fruitful?" holding
out his shoe, asked them whether it was not new
and well made. "Yes," added he, "some of you
can tell me where it pinches me."]

Short cut.

2604. A short cut is often a wrong cut.

2605. Short cuts are often round-about ways.

Sigh no more. 1798.

Signature.

2606. Drink nothing without seeing it, sign nothing
without reading it.

Silent men.

2607. Silent men, like still waters, are deep and
dangerous.

Simplicity. 206, 207.

2608. Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free,—
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all the artifices of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.

Ben Jonson.

Sin.

2609. Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I
am pure from sin?—*Bible.*

2610. He that is without sin among you, let him
first cast a stone at her.—*Bible.*

2611. He that falls into sin is a man ; that grieves
at it is a saint ; that boasteth of it is a
devil. *Thos. Fuller.*
2612. Few love to hear the sins they love to act.
Shakespeare. (Pericles.)
2613. The tempter or the tempted, who sins most ?
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure.)
2614. Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.
Shakespeare. (Timon of Athens.)
2615. One sin, I know, another does provoke.
Shakespeare. (Pericles.)
2616. Use of sin doth make it seem as nothing.
S. Daniel.
2617. Who swims in sin shall sink in sorrow.
- Sinned against.
2618. I am a man
More sinned against than sinning.
Shakespeare. (King Lear.)
- Sing.
2619. She will sing the savageness out of a bear.
Shakespeare. (Othello.)
- Sixpence to be damned.
2620. I give thee sixpence, I will see thee damned
first.
- Slander.—See *Scandal.*
- Slaves.
2621. They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.—*Lowell.*
- Sleep.—See *Weariness.*
2622. O sleep, thou ape of death.
Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)
2623. Death's half-brother, sleep.—*Dryden.*
2624. Sleep's but a short death, death's but a longer
sleep.—*Ph. Fletcher.*
2625. Sleep is the best cure for waking troubles.
2626. Sleep is meat for the hungry, drink for the
thirsty, heat for the cold, and cold for the
hot.—*Cervantes.* (Don Quixote.)
2627. Oh sleep ! it is a gentle thing
Beloved from pole to pole.
Coleridge. (Ancient Mariner.)

2628. Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great Nature's second
Chief nourisher in life's feast. [course,

Shakespeare. (*Macbeth.*)

2629. Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,
He, like the world, his ready visit pays
Where fortune smiles; the wretched he for-
Young. (*Night Thoughts.*) [sakes.

2630. O sleep, O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frightened thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids
And steep my senses in forgetfulness? [down.

Shakespeare. (*Henry IV.*)

2631. Sleep is sweet to the labouring man.
Bunyan. (*Pilgrim's Progress.*)

2632. The sleep of a labouring man is sweet, whether
he eat little or much; but the fulness of the
rich will not suffer him to sleep.—*Bible.*

Slipping up-hill.

2633. There's no slipping up-hill again, and no
standing still when once you're begun to
slip down.—*George Eliot.*

Slipper and Glove.

2634. There is not one among my gentlewomen,
Were fit to wear your slipper, for a glove.
Tennyson.

Slow and Steady.

2635. Slow and steady wins the race.—*Lloyd.*

Sluggard. 2362.

2636. 'Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him
[complain,
You have wakod me too soon, I must slumber
Watts. [again.

Small beginnings.

2637. Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow.—*D. Everett.*

Smell.

2638. A very ancient and fish-like smell.
Shakespeare. (*The Tempest.*)

2639. I smell a rat.—*Butler.* (*Hudibras.*)

Smile. 102.

2640. Some that smile have in their hearts, I fear
Millions of mischiefs.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

2641. There's daggers in men's smiles.

Shakespeare. (Macbeth.)

2642. Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way.

Pope.

Smile and Sneer.

2643. A smile for a friend and a sneer for the world,
is the way to govern mankind.—*Disraeli.*

Snail.

2644. The snail sees nothing but his own shell, and
thinks it is the grandest piece in the world.

Snob.

2645. It is impossible, in our condition of society,
not to be sometimes a Snob.—*Thackeray.*

Snug as a bug.

2646. Here Skugg lies snug

As a bug in a rug.—*Benj. Franklin.*

Soldier.

2647.

A soldier

Seeking the bubble reputation

Even in the cannon's mouth.

Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Solid pudding.

2648. Solid pudding against empty praise.—*Pope.*

Solitude.

2649. O Solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?

Cowper. (Alexander Selkirk.)

2650. Solitude sometimes is best society,
And short retirement urges sweet return.

Milton. (Paradise Lost.)

2651. Society in poverty is better than solitude in
wealth.—*Peacock.*

2652. Ah! better to love in the lowliest cot

Than pine in a palace, alone.—*Whyte Melville.*

Something attempted.

2653. Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
Longfellow. (The Village Blacksmith.)

Something rotten.

2654. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Son and Daughter.

2655. My son's my son till he gets a wife; but my
daughter's my daughter all her life.
2656. A wise son maketh a glad father; but a foolish
son is the heaviness of his mother.—*Bible.*

Soon ripe.

2657. Soon ripe, soon rotten.
2658. Soon well, long ill.

Sorrow.—See *Care, Grief*; 2416, 2417, 2418.

2659. Fat sorrow is better than lean sorrow.
2660. When sorrow is asleep, wake it not.
2661. Sorrow conceal'd, like an oven stopp'd,
Doth burn the heart to cinders.
Shakespeare. (Titus Andronicus.)
2662. Earth has no sorrow than Heaven cannot heal.
T. Moore.
2663. One woe doth tread upon another's heel,
So fast they follow.—*Shakespeare.* (Hamlet.)
2664. When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions.—*Shakespeare.* (Hamlet.)
2665. One woe makes another woe soon less.
Drayton.
2666. Sorrow makes us wise.
Tennyson. (In Memoriam.)
2667. Past sorrows, let us moderately lament them;
For those to come, seek wisely to prevent
John Webster. (them.)
2668. Sweet is the memory of past trouble.
2669. Here I and sorrows sit;
Here is my throne; bid kings come bow to it.
Shakespeare. (King John.)

Sorrow shared.

2670. A sorrow shared is but half a trouble. See 1510.
2671. Two in distress make sorrow less.

2672. Sad souls are slain in merry company ;
Grief heat is pleased with grief's society.
Shakespeare. (The Rape of Lucrece.)
2673. When griefs have partners they are better
borne.—*Middleton.*
2674. The sad relief
That misery loves,—the fellowship of grief.
J. Montgomery.
2675. Affliction's sons are brothers in distress ;
A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss !
Burns.
2676. For 'tis some ease our sorrows to reveal,
If they to whom we shall impart our woes,
Seem but to feel a part of what we feel,
And met us with a sigh but at the close.
S. Daniel.

Sound mind.

2677. A sound mind in a sound body. (*Mens sana
in corpore sano.*)

Sour grapes.

2678. 'Sour grapes'—*as the fox said when he could not
reach them.*
2679. What you can't get, abuse.
2680. The cost takes away the taste.
2681. The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the
children's teeth are set on edge.—*Bible.*

Sow and Reap.

2682. As you sow, you shall reap.
2683. As you brew, you must drink.
2684. He who would reap well, must sow well.
2685. As you make your bed, you must lie on it.
2686. Gather thistles, expect prickles.
2687. He who sows brambles must not go barefoot.
2688. They have sown the wind, and they shall reap
the whirlwind.—*Bible.*
2689. Some do the sowing, others the reaping.
2690. One ploughs, another sows,
Who will reap, no one knows.

Spare the rod.

2691. Spare the rod, spoil the child.
2692. Better the child weep than the father.

- (2693. A pet lamb makes a cross ram.
 . 2694. Give a child his will, and whelp his fill, and
 neither will thrive.
 2695. Love well, whip well.
 2696. Hang a thief when he is young, he will not
 steal when he is old.

Speakers.

2697. Adepts in the speaking trade
 Keep a cough by them ready made. *Churchill.*

Speech and Silence. 979, 980, 981.

2698. Speech is silver, silence is gold.
 2699. Speech is the gift of all, but thought of few.
 2700. Think before you speak.
 . 2701. Give your tongue more holidays than your
 head.
 2702. He is a wise man who speaks little.
 2703. A quiet tongue shows a wise head.
 . 2704. Hear twice before you speak once.
 2705. Nature has given man two ears and but one
 tongue, to signify that he must hear twice as
 much as he speaks.
 2706. Men are born with two eyes but with one
 tongue, in order that they may see twice as
 much as they say.
 2707. Be swift to hear, slow to speak.
 2708. Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
 Take each man's censure, but reserve thy
 Shakespeare. (Hamlet.) [judgment.
 2709. Few words are best.
 2710. Who says what he likes, shall hear what he
 does not like.
 2711. Silence is wisdom when speaking is folly.
 2712. Keep your purse and your mouth close.
 2713. Let not your mouth swallow you.
 2714. Keep your breath to cool your broth.
 2715. Keep your tongue within your teeth.
 2716. Don't tie with your tongue what you cannot
 open with your mouth.
 2717. Confine your tongue lest it confine you.
 2718. Let not your tongue run away with your
 brains.
 2719. Let not your tongue cut your throat.

2720. The tongue talks at the head's cost.
 2721. Let not the tongue utter what the head must pay for.
 2722. Learn to hold thy tongue. Five words cost Zecharias forty weeks' silence.—*Fuller*.
 2723. Better slip with the foot than with the tongue.
 2724. A slip of the foot can be recovered, but that of the tongue perhaps never.
 2725. I know enough to hold my tongue, but not to speak.
 2726. As a vessel is known by the sound, whether it be cracked or not; so men are proved by their speeches whether they be wise or foolish.—*Demosthenes*.
 2727. Silence is one of the great arts of conversation.
 2728. Silence is sometimes consent.
 2729. A man may hold his tongue in an ill hour.
 2730. Speech has been given to man to conceal his thought.—*Talleyrand*.

Spilt milk.

2731. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

Spirits.

2732. *Glen*. I can call spirits from the vasty deep.
Hot. Why, so can I, or so can any man;
 But will they come when you do call
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.) [them?
 2733. Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
 Unseen, both when we wake and when we
Milton. (Paradise Lost.) [sleep.

Spirit willing.

2734. The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.—*Bible*.

Spit against the wind.

2735. Who spits against the wind, spits in his own face.
 2736. Who casteth a stone on high, casteth on his own head.
 2737. He that blows in the dust fills his own eyes.

Spite.

2738. Don't cut your nose off to spite your face.

Sport. 1080, 1081.

2739. It's poor sport that is not worth the candle.

2740. The sports of children satisfy the child.

Goldsmith. (The Traveller.)**Spring.**

2741. Come, gentle Spring! ethereal mildness, come!

Thomson. (The Seasons.)**Steed starves.**

2742. While the grass grows, the steed starves.

Stick, Argument of the.

2743. There is no argument like that of the stick.

2744. It is the raised stick that makes the dog obey.

2745. If you shake the stick, the monkey will dance.

Still waters.

2746. Still waters run deep.

2747. Deep rivers move in silence.

2748. Smooth runs the water where the brook is

Shakespeare. (Henry IV.) [deep.]

2749. Beware of a silent dog and still water.

Stoic.2750. The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by
lopping off our desires is like cutting off
our feet when we want shoes.—*Swift.***Stolen love.** 985, 986.

2751. Stolen love, like stolen fruit, is sweet.

2752. Stolen kisses are always sweeter.—*Leigh Hunt.*

2753. Stolen glances, sweeter far the theft.

Byron. (Don Juan.)**Stone which the builders refused.**2754. The stone which the builders refused has
become the head of the corner.—*Bible.***Stone walls.**

2755. Stone walls do not a prison make,

Nor iron bars a cage:

Minds innocent and quiet take

That for an hermitage.—*Lorelace.*

Stop thief!

2756. He that first cries out '*Stop thief!*' is often he that has stolen the treasure.—*Congreve*.

Strike but hear.

2757. "Strike if you will, but hear."—*Themistocles*
(to Euribiades, before the
battle of Salamis, when the
latter lifted up his staff as if
he was going to strike).

Strongest minds.

2758. Strongest minds
Are often those of whom the noisy world
Hears least.—*Wordsworth*. (Excursion.)

Style.

2759. Style is the dress of thoughts.
Lord Chesterfield.

Sublime and Ridiculous.

2760. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again.—*T. Paine*.
(Age of Reason.)

Substitute.

2761. A substitute shines brightly as a king, until a king be by.
Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Success. 642.

2762. Nothing succeeds like success.—*Talleyrand*.
2763. After all, the great secret of winning is to win.
2764. 'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius: we'll deserve it.
Addison.

2765. He plays well that wins.

2766. Prosperity
Is warranty of wisdom with the world;
Failure is foolishness.
Sir H. Taylor. (Philip Van Artevelde.)

2767. He who loses is always in the wrong.

2768. Losers are always in the wrong.

Suck eggs.

2769. No need to teach your grandmas to suck eggs.

Sufficient unto the day.

2770. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Bible.

[It is therefore foolish to distress ourselves with the anticipation of coming evils.]

Sun and Stars.

2771. When the sun is set, the little stars will shine.

R. Southwell.

2772. Stars are not seen by sunshine.

Sunbeams from cucumbers.

2773. Ho had been eight years upon a project for extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which were to be put in phials hermetically sealed, and let out to warm the air in raw inclement summers. He told me he did not doubt that in eight years more he should be able to supply the governor's gardens with sunshine at a reasonable rate.

Swift. (*Gulliver's Travels.*)

Sunday conscience and Sunday coat.

2774. There is a Sunday conscience as well as a Sunday coat; and those who make religion a secondary concern put the coat and conscience carefully by, to put on only once a week.—*Dickens.*

Sun must go down at last.

2775. And though the sun still shines so brightly, in the end it must go down.

Suppressed resolve.

2776. A suppressed resolve will betray itself in the eyes.—*George Eliot.*

Suspicion. 1069, 1210, 1211, 1215.**Sweep. 2030.**

2777. Every one should sweep before his own door.

Sweetest grapes.

2778. The sweetest grapes hang highest.

Sweet things.

2779. Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour.

Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

2780. Surfeit of sweet things

The deepest loathing to the stomach brings.

Shakespeare. (Midsummer Night's Dream.)

Tale.

2781. An honest tale speeds best, being plainly told.

Shakespeare. (Richard III.)

2782. A good tale is none the worse for being twice-told.

2783. I cannot tell how the truth may be;

I say the tale as 'twas said to me.

Scott. (Lay of Last Minstrel.)

2784. I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver

Of my whole course of love.

Shakespeare. (Othello.)

2785. I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word

Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young
[blood,

* * *

Make each particular hair to stand on end

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

2786. And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,

And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot,

And thereby hangs a tale.

Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Tale-bearers.

2787. Put no faith in tale-bearers.

Talkative.

2788. A gentleman that loves to hear himself talk,
and will speak more in a minute than he
will stand to in a month.

Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

Take heart!

2789. Where one door shuts, another opens.

Take her up tenderly.

2790. Take her up tenderly,

Lift her with care;

Fashion'd so slenderly

Young and so fair!—*T. Hood.*

Tears. 842, 1716, 2235, 2354.

2791. Tears, such as angels weep.

Milton. (*Paradise Lost.*)

2792. Nothing dries sooner than tears.

2793. Beauty's tears are lovelier than her smile.

Campbell.

2794. Tears are the noble language of the eye,

And when true love of words is destitute

The eyes by tears speak, while the tongue is

Herrick. [mute.]

2795. She shook

The holy water from her heavenly eyes.

Shakespeare. (*King Lear.*)

2796. What a hell of witchcraft lies

In the small orb of one particular tear?

But with the inundation of the eyes

What rocky heart to water will not wear?

Shakespeare. (*A Lover's Complaint.*)

2797. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.

Shakespeare. (*Julius Cæsar.*)

Tell it not in Gath.

2798. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the
streets of Ascalon.

[i.e., do not let your enemies hear of it.]

Temple and Chapel.

2799. Where God bath a temple, the Devil bath a
Burton. (*Anatomy of Melancholy.*) [chapel]

2800. No sooner is a temple built to God, but the
Devil builds a chapel hard by.—*Herbert.*

2801. Wherever God erects a house of prayer,

The Devil always builds a chapel there:

And 'twill be found upon examination,

The latter has the largest congregation.

Defoe.

Tender mercies.

2802. A righteous man regardeth the life of his
beast, but the tender mercies of the wicked
are cruel.—*Bible.*

2803. He breaks his wife's head and then buys a
plaster for it.

Thankless child.

2804. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child.
Shakespeare. (King Lear.)

Thanks.

2805. Thank me no thanks:
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)
2806. Let me thank you with deeds, not with words.
2807. Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)
2808. Evermore thanks, the exchequer of the poor.
Shakespeare. (Richard II.)

They say so.

2809. "They say so" is half a liar.

Thing ungained.

2810. Men prize the thing ungained more than it is.
Shakespeare. (Troilus and Cressida.)

Think.

2811. Think much, speak little, write less.
2812. Just experience tells in every soil,
That those who think must govern those who
Goldsmith. (The Traveller.) [toil.]

Thinking makes it so.

2813. There is nothing either good or bad, but
thinking makes it so.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Thought. 2392, 2393, 2394.

2814. A penny for your thought.
Lyly. (Euphues.)
2815. Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
Thomson. (The Seasons.)
2816. A small drop of ink
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,
Byron. (Don Juan.) [think.]
2817. All that can be said is, that two people hap-
pened to hit on the same thought, and
Shakespeare made use of it first,—that's all.
Sheridan. (The Critic.)

2818. Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.
Gray.

2819. There is no hindering people from thinking
what thoughts they like.

Thunder and Rain.

2820. Did I not tell you that after thunder rain
would be sure to come on?—*Socrates* (to
his friends when, after a volley
of upbraidings, Xantippe threw
a jugful of water at his head).

Tickle me.

2821. Tickle me, Bobby, and I'll tickle you.

Tide. 999.

Time.

2822. Time covers and uncovers everything.

2823. Time is money.

2824. The bell strikes one. We take no note of time,
But from its loss.—*Young*. (Night Thoughts.)

2825. A moment, once lost, is lost for ever.

2826. Time past is for ever gone.

2827. Dost thou love life? Then do not squander
time; for that is the stuff life is made of.
Benj. Franklin.

2828. Time and tide wait for no man.

2829. Take time by the forelock.

2830. Time wears all his locks before,
Take thy hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.—*Southwell*.

2831. Catch! then, O catch, the transient hour;
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life's a short summer—man a flower—
He dies—alas! how soon he dies.

Dr. Johnson.

'Tis true, 'tis pity.

2832. That he is mad 'tis true; 'tis true, 'tis pity;
And pity 'tis 'tis true.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

To be, or not to be.

2833. To be, or not to be,—that is the question.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

To-day and To-morrow. 308.

2834. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

2835. Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer.

Young. (Night Thoughts.)

2836. Defer not till to-morrow to be wise.

To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.

Congreve.

2837. To-morrow comes never.

2838. No one has seen to-morrow.

2839. Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.

Bible.

Toe.

2840. Light fantastic toe.—*Milton. (L'Allegro.)*

Tongue.—See *Speech and Silence.*

2841. But were I Brutus,

And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.

Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)

2842. And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running

[brooks,

Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Too dear.

2843. A man may buy gold too dear.

2844. A thing you don't want is dear at any price.

2845. A bad thing is dear at any price.

2846. It is dear-bought honey that is licked off a thorn.

Too fine a point.

2847. Not to put too fine a point upon it.—*Dickens.*

Too late.

2848. After death, the doctor.

2849. It is too late to lock the stable-door when the
steed is stolen.

2850. After meat, mustard.

Too lazy. 1596.

2851. He'd rather die with thirst than take the pains to draw water.

2852. It is an ill horse that will not carry its own provender.

Too many cooks.

2853. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

To-morrow.—See To-day.**Too much.**

2854. "Too much of a good thing," as the kitten said, when she fell into the milk-pail.

2855. A child may have too much of its mother's blessing.

2856. As many suffer from too much as from too little.

2857. They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

2858. Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

2859. Little sticks kindle the fire, great ones put it out.

2860. A little wind kindleth a great fire; a great one bloweth it out.

2861. The last drop makes the cup run over.

2862. A little more breaks the horse's back.

2863. A bow long bent at last waxeth weak.

2864. Who proves too much proves nothing.

Too nice for work.

2865. Muffled cats are bad mousers.

2866. The cat in gloves catches no mice.

2867. Fain would the cat fish eat, but she's loth to wet her feet.

Toothache.

2868. He that sleeps feels not the toothache.

Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

2869. There was never yet philosopher,

That could endure the toothache patiently.

Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing.)

Trade.

2870. Trade is the mother of money.

2871. Commerce is a game of skill, which every one cannot play, which few can play well.

Emerson.

2872. In every age and clime we see,

Two of a trade can ne'er agree.

Gay. (Fables.)

2873. Two birds on the same ear of corn cannot long be friends.

2874. Two cats and a mouse, two wives in one house, two dogs and a bone, never agree in one.

Traitor.

2875. Even among the apostles there was a Judas.

Travelling.

2876. He who has a tongue in his head can travel all the world over.

2877. A pleasant companion on the road is as good as a carriage.

2878. Going by railroad I do not consider as travelling at all; it is merely "being sent" to a place, and very little different from becoming a parcel.—*Ruskin.*

2879. How much a dunce that has been sent to roam, Excels a dunce that has been kept at home!

Cowper.

2880. If a horse goes a-travelling, he'll not come home a horse.

Treachery.

2881. Treachery often recoils on the head of its author.

2882. So Judas kissed his master,

And cried—all hail! when as he meant—all
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.) [harm.]

Treacle and Fly.

2883. The fly that sips treacle is lost in the sweets.

Gay. (The Beggar's Opera.)

Treason.

2884. Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason?

For if it prosper, none dare call it treason.

Sir J. Harrington.

2885. Cæsar had his Brutus; Charles the First, his Cromwell; and George the Third ["Treason"! cried the Speaker]—*may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.*—*Patrick Henry.* (Speech in the Virginia Convention, 1765.)

Tree and Fruit.

2886. The tree is known by his fruit.—*Bible.*

Trifles.—See *Little Neglects.*

2887. A feather will turn the scale.
Shakespeare. (Measure for Measure.)
 2888. Little chips light great fires.
 2889. A straw best shows which way the wind blows.
 2890. You may judge of Hercules by his foot.
 2891. The lion is recognised by his claws.

Troubles.—See *Burden, Shoe pinches.*

2892. There is a skeleton in every house.
 2893. Every one must bear his own cross.
 [i.e., his own troubles. The allusion is to the Jewish law enjoining a person condemned to be crucified, to carry his cross to the place of execution.]
 2894. Never tread on a sore toe.
 2895. Even the lion has to defend himself against flies.
 2896. High winds blow on high hills.
 2897. None are completely wretched but the great.
 Superior woes, superior stations bring;
 A peasant sleeps, while caros awake a king.
Broome.

True as the needle.

2898. True as the needle to the pole,
 Or as the dial to the sun.—*Barton Booth.*

True to thyself.

2899. To thine own self be true;
 And it must follow, as the night the day,
 Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Truth.

2900. What is truth?—*Pilot* (scoffingly to Jesus).
 2901. Truth lies in a nut-shell.
 2902. Truth is hidden at the bottom of a well.

2903. Truth is the daughter of Time.
2904. Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.
2905. Truth has always a fast bottom.
2906. Truth has such a face and such a mien,
As to be lov'd needs only to be seen.—*Dryden*.
2907. Let others write for glory or reward,
Truth is well paid when she is sung and heard.
" *Sir T. Overbury*.
2908. Truth may be blamed, but shall never be
shamed.
2909. Truth seeks no corners.
2910. Truth gives a short answer, lies go round about.
2911. Truth needs not many words; but a false tale
a large preamble.
2912. Tell the truth and shame the devil.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)
2913. You have no business with consequences; you
are to tell the truth.—*Dr. Johnson*.
2914. Truth sits upon the lips of dying men.
Matthew Arnold.
2915. Truth may sometimes come out of the devil's
mouth.
2916. Many a true word is spoken in jest. [mouth.
2917. There is many a true tale told in jest.
2918. New lights often come through cracks in the
ceiling.
2919. The truth is not always probable. [ceiling.
2920. 'Tis strange—but true; for truth is always
Stranger than fiction. [strange,—
Byron. (Don Juan.)
2921. Blunt truths do more mischief than nice false-
hoods do.
2922. Too much dispute puts truth to flight.
2923. Truth is lost by too much controversy.

Truths. 1182.

2924. It is the customary fate of new truths, to
begin as heresies, and to end as super-
stitions.—*Huxley*.

Trust.

2925. Trust we not at all or all in all.—*Tennyson*.
2926. It is an equal failing to trust everybody or to
trust nobody.
2927. Trust enforced too far proves treachery;
And is too late repented.—*Massinger*.

Tub to a whale.

2928. Throw a tub to a whale.

[i.e., employ some trifling object as a decoy. Seamen have a custom, when they meet a whale, to fling him out an empty tub by way of amusement, to divert him from laying violent hands upon the ship.]

Tug of war.2929. When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the tug of war.—*Nath. Lee*. (Alexander the Great.)**Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.**2930. Strango! all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedlo-dum and Tweedle-dee!—*Pope*.**Twinkling.**2931. In the twinkling of an eye.—*Bible*.**Two masters. 1127.**2932. No man can serve two masters.—*Bible*.

2933. Between two stools wo fall to the ground.

2934. He who pursues two hares catches neither.

Two negatives.

2935. I have heard indood, that two negatives make an affirmative; but I never heard before, that two nothings ever made anything.

Duke of Buckingham.

Uncertainty of earthly bliss.

2936. All that's bright must fade,—

Tho brightest still tho fleetest;

All that's sweet was made

But to be lost when sweetest!—*T. Moore*.

2937. The bloom of a Rose passes quickly away,
And the pride of a Butterfly dies in a day.

J. Cunningham.

2938. The fairest rose will wither at last.

2939. The longest day must have an end.

Uncertainty of events.

2940. All between the cradle and the coffin is uncertain.

2941. A day may sink or save a realm.—*Tennyson*.**Uncertainty of hopes.—See Hopes.**

Unchangeable.

2942. You may break, but you shall not bend me.

Unhappy for ever.

2943. A moment of time may make us unhappy for
Gay. (The Beggar's Opera.) [ever.

Union.

2944. Union is strength.

2945. Many hands make light work.

2946. "United we stand, divided we fall,"
It made and preserves us a nation.

G. P. Morris.

2947. And if a kingdom be divided against itself,
that kingdom cannot stand. And if a house
be divided against itself, that house cannot
stand.—*Bible.*

Unique.

2948. When shall we find his like again?—*Horace.*

2949. He was a man, take him for all in all,

I shall not look upon his like again.

Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

2950. Nature made him and then broke the mould.

Unknown waters.

2951. Never wade in unknown waters.

Unutterable things.

2952. Sighed, and looked unutterable things.

Thomson. (The Seasons.)

Unwept, unhonor'd.

2953. Shall go down

To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,

Unwept, unhonor'd, and unsung.

Scott. (Lay of Last Minstrel.)

Up and Down.

2954. Now up, now down, as boket in a well.

Chaucer.

Use.

2955. How use doth breed a habit in a man.

Shakespeare. (Two Gentlemen of Verona.)

2956. A used key is bright.

2957. Drawn wells are seldom dry.

Valour. 675, 676.

2958. Valour in distress challenges respect from an enemy.—*Plutarch*.

2959. The better part of valour is discretion; in the which better part I have saved my life.

Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

2960. My valour is certainly going! It is sneaking off! I feel it oozing out, as it were, at the palm of my hands.—*Sheridan.* (The Rivals.)

Vanish'd hand.

2961. But O! for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Tennyson.

Vanity.

2962. Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities, all is vanity.—*Bible.*

2963. 'Tis an old maxim of the schools,
That vanity's the food of fools.—*Swift.*

2964. Nothing can exceed the vanity of our existence
but the folly of our pursuits.
Goldsmith. (The Good-Natured Man.)

Variety.

2965. Variety is charming.

2966. Variety's the spice of life
That gives it all its flavour.

Cowper. (The Task.)

Veni, Vidi, Vici.

2967. *Veni, Vidi, Vici.*—I came, I saw, I conquered.
[This was Julius Cæsar's despatch to a friend at Rome after he routed Pharnaces Ponticus at the first assault.]

Very like a whale.

2968. *Ham.* Do you see yonder cloud that's almost
in shape of a camel?

Pol. By the mass, and 'tis like a camel,
indeed.

Ham. Methinks it is like a weazel.

Pol. It is back'd like a weazel.

Ham. Or, like a whale.

Pol. Very like a whale.
Shakespeare. (Hamlet.)

Vice.

2969. Vice thrives by concealment.
2970. Vice is the most dangerous, when it puts on
the garb of virtue.—*Publius Syrus.*
2971. Vices steal upon us under the name of virtues.
Seneca.
2972. Vice is a monster, of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
Pope. (Essay on Man.)

Victory.

2973. Victory! or Westminster Abbey!
Nelson (at Trafalgar).
2974. Let us do or die.—Burns.
2975. A crown, or else a glorious tomb!
A sceptre, or an earthly sepulchre!
Shakespeare. (Henry VI.)

Vigilance. 1627.

2976. I am as vigilant as a cat to steal cream.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

Villains, rich and poor.

2977. When rich villains have need of poor ones,
Poor ones may make what price they will."
Shakespeare. (*Much Ado about Nothing*.)

Villainy.

2978. A very excellent piece of villainy.
Shakespeare. (*Titus Andronicus.*)

Virtue. 195.

2979. Virtue is her own reward.—*Prior.*
2980. Virtue is a thousand shields.
2981. Virtue rejoices in temptation.
2982. Virtue, though clothed in a beggar's garb,
 commands respect.—*Schiller.*
2983. Assume a virtue, if you have it not.
 Shakespeare. (*Hamlet.*)
2984. Most men admire
Virtue, who follow not her lore.
 Milton. (*Paradise Regained.*)

2985. Know then this truth (enough for man to
 "Virtue alone is happiness below." [know],
Pope. (Essay on Man.)
2986. Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids;
 Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.
Young.
2987. In fair virtue's heavenly road
 The cottage leaves the palace far behind.
Burns.
2988. He lives in fame that died in virtue's cause.
Shakespeare. (Titus Andronicus.)
2989. But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed.
Pope. (Essay on Man.)

Visits.

2990. Short visits and seldom are best.
2991. Let thy foot be seldom in thy neighbour's
 house; lest he be weary of thee and hate
 thee.—*Bible.*
2992. Like angels' visits, few and far between.
Campbell. (Pleasures of Hope.)
2993. Like angels' visits, short and bright;
 Mortality's too weak to bear them long.
Rev. John Norris of Bemerton.

Voice. 614, 1185.

2994. The voice of one crying in the wilderness.
2995. His voice stuck fast in his throat.
2996. Her voice was ever soft,
 Gentle, and low,—an excellent thing in woman.
Shakespeare. (King Lear.)

Volcano.

2997. "We are dancing on a volcano."—*M. de Salas-*
vandy, just prior to the Revolution of 1830.

Wager.

2998. A wager is a fool's argument.
2999. Fools for arguments use wagers.
Butler. (Hudibras.)
3000. For most men, (till by losing render'd sager),
 Will back their own opinions with a wager.
Byron.

Wait!

3001. We cannot eat the fruit while the tree is in blossom.—*Disraeli*.

Waist.

3002. Her waist is ampler than her life,
For life is but a span.—*O. W. Holmes*.

Wake not.

3003. Wake not a sleeping wolf.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)
3004. Let sleeping dogs lie.

Weakest.

3005. The weakest goes to the wall.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

Wealth. 1131; *Money*; *Riches*.

3006. Get place and wealth, if possible with grace;
If not, by any means get wealth and place.
Pope.
3007. Whence you have got your wealth nobody
enquires; but you must have it.—*Juvenal*.
3008. Wealth, howsoever got, in England makes
Lords of mechanics, gentlemen of rakes:
Antiquity and birth are needless here;
'Tis impudence and money makes a peer.
Defoe.
3009. Wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.
Dr. Johnson.
3010. Wealth covers a multitude of sins.
3011. An ass loaded with gold climbs to the top of a
castle.
3012. An ass covered with gold is more respected
than a horse with a pack-saddle.
3013. Bear wealth, poverty will bear itself.
3014. He that gets wealth before he gets wit, is but
a short time master of it.
3015. Wealth is not his that has it, but his that
enjoys it.
3016. Wealth, like want, ruins many.

3017. Can wealth give happiness? look round and

What gay distress! what splendid misery! ^{[see-}
 Whatever Fortunes lavishly can pour,
 The mind annihilates and calls for more.

Young.

3018. A man's wealth is his enemy.

3019. They, who climb to wealth, forget
 The friends in darker fortunes tried.—*Bryant.*

3020. Every man is not born with a silver spoon in
 his mouth.

3021. They who have much to lose have much to fear.

3022. Where honey is, there are bees.

3023. Dab yourself with honey, and you will have
 plenty of flies.

Weariness.

3024. Weariness

Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
 Finds the down pillow hard.

Shakespeare. (Cymbeline.)

Wedding-ring.

3025. Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle
 of a wedding-ring?—*Colley Cibber.*

Wedlock.—See *Marriage.*

Weeping.

3026. There is a pleasure in weeping; grief is soothed
 by tears.—*Ovid.*

Weighed in the balance.

3027. Thou art weighed in the balances, and art
 found wanting.—*Bible.*

Welcome.

3028. Welcome is the best cheer.

3029. Small cheer and great welcome make a merry
 feast.—*Shakespeare. (Comedy of Errors.)*

3030. 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
 Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near
 [home;

'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
 Our coming, and look brighter when we come.

Byron. (Don Juan.)

3031. Such a welcome, such a farewell.

3032. Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than
a stalled ox and hatred therewith.—*Bible.*

Wether.

3033. I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Whale.—See *Very like a whale.*

Whatever is, is right.

3034. One truth is clear, whatever is, is right.

Pope. (Essay on Man.)

3035. Whatever is, is right, says Pope,

So said a learned thief;

But when his fate required a rope,

He varied his belief.

What has been, may be.

3036. What has been, may be; and what may be,
may be supposed to be.—*Swift.*

What might have been.

3037. Regrets for what might have been, are proverbially idle.—*Froude.*

What's what.

3038. He knew what's what, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly.

Butler. (Hudibras.)

What we may be.

3039. We know what we are, but we know not what
we may be.—*Shakespeare.* (Hamlet.)

Wheel.

3040. Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?—*Pope.*

3041. Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down
a hill, lest it break thy neck with following
it; but the great one that goes up the hill,
let him draw thee after.

Shakespeare. (King Lear.)

Whence and what?

3042. Whence and what art thou, execrable shape?

Milton. (Paradise Lost.)

When shall we meet again ?

3043. When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain ? (*1st Witch.*)
When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won. (*2nd Witch.*)
Shakespeare. (*Macheth.*)

Where is my child ?

3044. Where is my child ?—an echo answers—
where ?—*Byron.*

Whistle. 2150.

3045. He trudged along, unknowing what he sought,
And whistled as he went, for want of thought.
Dryden.

Who can direct ?

3046. Who can direct, when all pretend to know ?
Goldsmith. (*The Traveller.*)

Widows.

3047. "Sam'el, beware of vidders."—Tony Weller's advice to his son Sam Weller.
Dickens. (*Pickwick Papers.*)

Wife. 803, 1038.

3048. A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his wife.
3049. A good wife and health are a man's best wealth.
3050. All other goods by fortune's hand are given,
A wife is the peculiar gift of heaven.—*Pope.*
3051. Can he
That has a wife, e'er feel adversity ?—*Pope.*
3052. Three faithful friends—an old wife, an old dog,
and ready money.
3053. Wives are young men's mistresses ; companions for middle age ; old men's nurses.
Bacon.
3054. She's adorned
Amplly that in her husband's eye looks lovely,—
The truest mirror that an honest wife
Can see her beauty in.—*John Tobin.*
3055. An obedient wife commands her husband.
3056. There is one good wife in the country, and
every man thinks he hath her.
3057. All are good maids, but whence come the bad
wives ?

3058. Every one can tame a shrew but him that hath her.
3059. Commend a wife, but remain a bachelor.
3060. Choose a wife rather by your ear than by your eye.
3061. I fear, that in the election of a wife, as in a project of war, to err but once is to be undone for ever.—*Middleton*.
3062. He makes a false wife that suspects a true.
Nath. Field.
3063. He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife!—*Ben Jonson*.
3064. Thy wife is a constellation of virtues; she's the moon, and thou art the man in the moon.
Congreve
3065. What is there in the vale of life,
Half so delightful as a wife;
When friendship, love, and peace combine,
To stamp the marriage bond divine?—*Cowper*.

Wig.

3066. The only thing ridiculous in the wig is oftentimes—the head.

Wilderness. 2995.

3067. O for a lodge in some vast wilderness!
Cowper. (The Task.)

Wilful men.

3068. To wilful men
The injuries that they themselves procure
Must be their schoolmasters.
Shakespeare. (King Lear.)

Will.

3069. Not the will, but the ability is wanting.
3070. He that complies against his will,
Is of his own opinion still.
Butler. (Hudibras.)
3071. Where there is a will, there is a way.
3072. Nothing is impossible to the willing mind.
3073. You may force a man to shut his eyes, but not to sleep.
3074. One man may lead a horse to water, but twenty cannot make him drink, unless he will.

Will for the deed.

3075. Take the will for the deed.

Willing.

3076. Barkis is willin'.—*Dickens.*

(i.e., willing to marry.)

Win a woman.

3077. That man that hath a tongue, I say, is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman.

Shakespeare. (Two Gentlemen of Verona.)

Wine. 737, 1155, 1156.

3078. There is truth in wine.

[i.e., truth comes out under its influence.]

3079. The best wine is the wine of other people.

Sheridan.

Wings.

3080. We have not wings, we cannot soar;
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, by more and more;
The cloudy summits of our time.—*Longfellow.*

Winners.

3081. Let them laugh that win.

Wisdom. 1561, 1562.

3082. An ounce of wisdom is worth a pound of wit.

3083. The price of wisdom is above rubies.—*Bible.*

3084. Learn wisdom from the follies of others.

3085. Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop
Than when we soar.

Wordsworth. (Excursion.)

3086. In much wisdom is much grief, and he that
increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.

Bible.

Wise.

3087. Some are wise, and some are otherwise.

3088. No man can be wise on empty stomach.

George Eliot.

3089. Be wiser than other people if you can; but do
not tell them so.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Wise after event.

3090. Everybody is wise after the event.

3091. If things were to be done twice, all would be wise.

Wise and Young.

3092. So wise, so young, they say, do ne'er live long.

Shakespeare. (Richard III.)

Wise father.

3093. It is a wise father that knows his own child.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

Wise man. 1604.

3094. A word is enough for the wise.

3095. A nod for a wise man, and a rod for a fool.

3096. The wise man does that at first which the fool must do at last.

3097. A little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness of fools.—*Ruskin.*

3098. He is oft the wisest man

Who is not wise at all.—*Wordsworth.*

Wish.

3099. The wish is father to the thought.

3100. Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought.

Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)

3101. Wishing of all employments is the worst.

Young. (Night Thoughts.)

3102. Good wishes do not always bring good fortunes.—*Disraeli.*

3103. Take our shadows,

Our wishes lengthen as our sun declines.

Young. (Night Thoughts.)

Wit.

3104. An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound o' clergy.

3105. An ounce of a man's wit is worth a pound of other people's.—*Sterne.*

3106. Better a witty fool than a foolish wit.

Shakespeare. (Twelfth Night.)

3107. A proverb is the wit of one man, and the wisdom of many.—*Lord John Russell.*

Wits. 796.

3108. A good wit will make use of anything.
Shakespeare. (Henry IV.)
 3109. Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
 And thin partitions do their bounds divide.
Dryden.

Woe.—See *Sorrow*.

Woman. 1019, 1262, 1690, 1808, 1809.

3110. God made the woman for the man.—*Tennyson.*
 3111. Man is the hunter; woman is his game.
Tennyson.
 3112. The world was sad,—the garden was a wild;
 And man, the hermit sighed—till woman
Campbell. [smiled.
 3113. O woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee
 To temper man: we had been brutes without
 Angels are painted fair, to look like you. [you.
Thomas Otway.
 3114. If the heart of man is depressed with cares,
 The mist is dispelled when a woman appears.
Gay. (Beggar's Opera.)
 3115. O what's a table richly spread,
 Without a woman at its head!—*Warton.*
 3116. As unto the bow the cord is,
 So unto the man is woman;
 Though she hends him, she obeys him,
 Though she draws him, yet she follows;
 Useless each without the other!—*Longfellow.*
 3117. O woman! in our hours of ease,
 Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
 And variable as the shade
 By the light quivering aspen made;
 When pain and anguish wring the brow,
 A ministering angel thou!—*Scott. (Marmion.)*
 3118. Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected.
Lowell.
 3119. Who can find a virtuous woman? For her
 price is far above rubies.—*Bible.*
 3120. A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband,
 but she that maketh ashamed is as rotten-
 ness to his bones.—*Bible.*
 3121. A shameless woman is the worst of men.
Young.

3122. Women that are the least bashful are often
the most modest and most virtuous.
3123. What better school for manners than the
company of virtuous women.—*Hume*.
3124. Heaven and Hell on earth lie in the word
'woman.'
3125. There is no living with or without woman.
3126. The woman's cause is man's ; they rise or
[sink
Together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or free.
Tennyson.
3127. To obey is the best grace of man.
Lewis Morris.
3128. Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote.
Milton. (*Paradise Lost*.)
3129. Man for the field, the woman for the hearth :
Man for the sword, and for the needle she :
Man with the head, and woman with the heart :
Man to command, and woman to obey !
All else confusion.—*Tennyson*.
3130. Disguise our bondage as we will,
'Tis woman, woman rules us still.—*Moore*.
3131. Let men say whate'er they will,
Woman, woman, rules them still.—*Bickerstaff*.
3132. Woman, I tell you, is a microcosm ; and rightly
to rule her, requires as great talents as to
govern a state.—*Foot*.
3133. While man possesses heart or eyes,
Woman's bright empire never dies !—*Moore*.
3134. Shot with a woman's smile.
Beaumont and Fletcher.
3135. Women and wine intoxicate the young and old.
3136. Wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived ;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.
Milton. (*Samson Agonistes*.)
3137. O faithless world, and thy most faithless part,
A woman's heart ;
The true shop of variety ; where sits
Nothing but fits
And fevers of desire, and pangs of love,
Which toys remove !—*Sir H. Wotton*.

3138. Men, some to business, some to pleasure take,
But every woman is at heart a rake.—*Pope.*
3139. How weak a thing
The heart of woman is!
 Shakespeare. (*Merchant of Venice.*)
3140. The woman's vision is deep-reaching; the
man's, far-reaching. With the man, the
world is his heart; with the woman, her
heart is her world.
3141. A woman's head is always influenced by her
heart; but a man's heart is always influ-
enced by his head.—*Lady Blessington.*
3142. Women carry their logic in their hearts; men
in their heads.
3143. You can argue a bull-terrier out of a bone, but
not a woman out of her will.
3144. He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a woman's will.—*Tuke.*
3145. I know the nature of women; when you will
they won't, when you won't they will.
3146. Where is the man who has the power and skill
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?
For if she will, she will, you may depend on't,
And if she won't, she won't, and there's an
[end on't.
3147. Man has his will,—but woman has her way.
 O. W. Holmes.
3148. One hair of a woman can draw more than a
hundred pair of oxen.—*J. Howell.*
3149. I have no other but a woman's reason;
I think him so because I think him so.
 Shakespeare. (*Two Gentlemen of Verona.*)
3150. 'Twere more than woman to be wise,
'Twere more than man to wish thee so!
 Thomas Moore.
3151. It is the privilege of women to talk nonsense.
 A lady's apology to a gentleman.
3152. I cannot deny the women are foolish. God
Almighty made 'em to match the men.
 George Eliot.
3153. Women are quick enough—they know the
rights of a story before they hear it, and
can tell a man what his thoughts are before
he knows 'em himself.—*George Eliot.*

3154. Woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it done at all.—*Dr. Johnson.*
3155. All women are good, viz., for something or for nothing.
3156. A woman's work, and washing of dishes is never at an end.
3157. Between a woman's 'yes' and 'no,' you may insert the point of a needle.
3158. He waters, plows, and soweth in the sand,
And hopes the flick'ring wind with net to hold,
Who hath his hopes laid upon woman's hand.
Sir P. Sidney. (Arcadia.)
3159. But, ah! the setting sun proclaimed
That woman's vows are—wind.
J. Cunningham.
3160. Woman's faith, and woman's trust—
Write the characters in dust.—*Scott.*
3161. Everything dear is woman's fancy.
3162. Far-fetched and dear-bought is good for ladies.
3163. All women love great men
If young or old.—*R. Browning.*
3164. A woman's mind and winter wind change oft.
3165. Woman's at best a contradiction still.—*Pope.*
3166. A woman, when she either loves or hates,
will dare anything.
3167. He shall find no fiend in hell can match the fury
of a disappointed woman.—*Colley Cibber.*
3168. The proof of gold is fire; of a woman, gold; of
a man, a woman.—*Benj. Franklin.*
3169. When a handsome woman laughs, you may be
sure her purse cries.
3170. Women laugh when they can, and weep when
they will.
3171. The woman that deliberates is lost.—*Addison.*
3172. When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy,
What art can wash her guilt away?
The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom is—to die.
Goldsmith. (Vicar of Wakefield.)

3173. Women are in churches, saints ; abroad, angels ;
and at home, devils.—*G. Wilkins.*
3174. A woman's strength is in her tongue.
3175. I have but one simile, and that's a blunder
For wordless woman, which is silent thunder.
Byron. (Don Juan.)
3176. It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-
top than with a brawling woman in a wide
house.—*Bible.*
3177. Of all the plagues with which the world is
Of ev'ry ill, a woman is the worst. [ourst,
Granville.
3178. My only books
Were women's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.—*T. Moore.*
3179. A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree,
The more you beat them, the better they be.
Chas. Taylor.
3180. Our sex still strikes an awe upon the brave,
And only cowards dare affront a woman.
Farquhar.
3181. The man that lays his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch
Whom 'twere gross flattery to name a coward.
Tobin.
3182. There was never yet fair woman, but she
made mouths in a glass.
Shakespeare. (King Lear.)
3183. There is nothing more lovely than the love of
two beautiful women who are not jealous
of each other's charms.—*Disraeli.*

Word that never comes.

3184. Hunting the word that never comes.
Churchill.

Words never meant.

3185. Words do sometimes fly from the tongue that
the heart did neither hatch nor harbour.
Fellham.

World. 520.

3186. The world, which took but six days to make,
is like to take six thousand to make out.
Sir Thomas Browne.

3187. The world is like a stair-case; some are going up, and some going down.
3188. All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)
3189. This world is a rough road, and those who mean to tread it many years must not think of beginning their journey in buff soles.—*Mrs. Thrale.*
3190. Oh, how full of briers is this working-day world!—*Shakespeare.* (As You Like It.)
3191. We may despise the world, but we cannot do without it.—*Baron Wessenberg.*
3192. The world is a looking glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face.
Thackeray. (Vanity Fair.)
3193. The world is made up for the most part of fools and knaves.—*Duke of Buckingham.*
3194. The world is an old woman, and mistakes any gilt farthing for a gold coin; whereby, being often cheated, she will thenceforth trust nothing but the common copper.
Carlyle. (Sartor Resartus.)
3195. The world is grown so bad,
That wrens may prey where eagles dare not
Since every Jack became a gentleman, perch:
There's many a gentle person made a Jack.
Shakespeare. (Richard III.)
3196. The world is nat'rally averse
To all the truth it sees or hears,
But swallows nonsense and a lie,
With greediness and gluttony.
Butler. (Hudibras.)
3197. 'Tis a very good world we live in,
To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

Worldly wise.

3198. Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise.

Quarles.

World's judgment.

3199. The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interr'd with their bones.
Shakespeare. (Julius Cæsar.)
3200. Mon's evil manners live in brass: their virtues
We write in water.
Shakespeare. (Henry VIII.)

World's report.

3201. Read not my blemishes in the world's report.
Shakespeare. (Antony and Cleopatra.)

World is wide enough.

3202. "Go, poor devil, get thee gone; why should I
hurt thee? This world surely is wide
enough to hold both thee and me." (Uncle
Toby to the fly that had tormented him, as
he let it out by the window.)
Sterne. (Tristram Sandy.)

Work and Play.

3203. All work and no play
Makes Jack a dull boy;
All play and no work
Makes Jack a mere toy.

Work and Worry.

3204. It is not work that kills men, it is worry. It
is not the revolution that destroys the ma-
chinery, but the friction.—*Harold Bescher.*

Worth. 2284.

3205. Worth makes the man, and want of it the
The rest is all but leather or prunnello. [fellow;
Pope. (Essay on Man.)

[*Pruquelle* is a term applied to a thick woollen material,
of a dark prune-like colour, used by shoemakers.]

3206. He who is weighty is willing to be weighed.

Worth of a thing. 846, 1058, 1272.

3207. The worth of a thing is best known by the
want of it.
3208. We never know the worth of water till the
well is dry.
3209. The cow knows not the worth of her tail until
she has lost it.

Wound and Scar.

3210. A wound never heals so well that the scar
cannot be seen.

3211. What deep wounds ever closed without a scar ?
Byron. (Childs Harold.)

3212. He jests at scars, that never felt a wound.
Shakespeare. (Romeo and Juliet.)

Wrath.—See *Anger*.

Writ.

3213. What is writ is writ.—*Byron.*

Write me down.

3214. O that he wore here, to write me down an ass !
Shakespeare. (Much Ado about Nothing)

Writing.

3215. Writing will remain
When words but spoken may be soon forgot.

Wrong box.

3216. Egad, we're in the wrong box.—*Carey.*

Wrong road.

3217. He who goes the wrong road must go the
journey twice over.

3218. What boots running if one is on the wrong
road ?

Yielding.

3219. Yielding is sometimes the best way of suc-
ceeding.

Young men and Old men.

3220. Young men may die, old men must.

3221. Young men think old men are fools ; but old
men know young men are fools.—*Chapman.*

3222. We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow ;
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so.
Pope. (Essay on Criticism.)

Yours and Mine.

3223. What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my
own.

Youth. 34.

3224. Ah, happy years! once more who would not

Byron. (Childe Harold.) [be a boy?

3225. He wears the rose of youth upon him.

Shakespeare. (Antony and Cleopatra.)

3226. I too was once a youth with curly locks, rich
in courage and in hopes.

3227. Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live together;
Youth is full of pleasure,
Age is full of care.

Shakespeare. (Passionate Pilgrim.)

3228. My salad days,

When I was green in judgment.

Shakespeare. (Antony and Cleopatra.)

3229. Young in limbs, in judgment old.

Shakespeare. (Merchant of Venice.)

3230. The atrocious crime of being a young man.

Pitt. (Speech, March 6, 1741.)

3231. Age considers, youth ventures.

3232. Youth is subject to sudden fits of despondency.
Its hopes go up and down like a bucket in a
draw-well.—*J. M. Barrie.*

3233. The disappointment of manhood succeeds to
the delusion of youth.—*Disraeli.*

3234. Youth is a blunder; manhood, a struggle;
old age, a regret.—*Disraeli.*

3235. If you lie upon roses when young, you will lie
upon thorns when old.

3236. Reckless youth makes rueful age.

3237. It is less painful to learn in youth than to be
ignorant in age.

3238. Happy is the man who sees his folly in his
youth.

3239. Youth and white paper take any impressions.

3240. Bend the twig, bend the tree.

3241. Tender twigs are bent with ease,

Aged trees do break with bending.—*Southwell.*

3242. What is learned in the cradle, lasts till the grave.

3243. Train up a child in the way he should go, and
when he is old, he will not depart from it.

Bible.

3244. The most unpromising lads often become great
men.

3245. Many a shabby colt makes a fine horse.
3246. A ragged colt may make a good horse.
3247. Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
3248. He who hath good health is young.
3249. Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty,
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood.
Shakespeare. (As You Like It.)

Zeal.

3250. Zeal is fit only for wise men, but is found
mostly in fools.

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